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FRENCH POLITICAL NOTES.

THE COMMISSION DE PERMANENCE.

HOW M. BUFFET CARRIED HIMSELF—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN ACCORDING TO M. ROUHER'S ORGAN—A SAMPLE OF COMMON "CRITICISM."

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 17, 1875.

The regular meeting of the Commission de Permanence was held yesterday, but nothing of any importance transpired and no interpellations were addressed to the Government. All hopes of seeing a scandal about the affairs of Admiral La Roncière Le Noury were disappointed, for, as I stated in my last letter, M. Buffet had managed to take the wind out of the Opposition sails. All that could be asked of him was the punishment of the Admiral for having indulged in partisan politics while exercising an important command, and all that the Government could do was to relieve him of this command. Here an Admiral who has ever commanded a fleet and a General who has had command of a corps d'armée are placed above the common law, and are not subject to the caprices of the Government. They may be relieved from their commands, and even placed on half pay, but all beyond that has to be done by court-martial, and they can only be tried by their peers. As the trial of Marshal Bazaine showed, such courts-martial are very serious and very costly affairs, and no one would care to take the responsibility of provoking them without sufficient reasons. While not at all satisfied with either the manner or the measure of Admiral La Roncière's punishment, the Opposition know very well that nothing more can be done in his case without first, instituting a military and naval commission to make a report—a matter of some six months—and then obtaining a regular court-martial should the report of the commission be in that sense. As nothing could be charged against the Admiral which would make him liable in justice to more punishment than he received, there was nothing to do but to let the matter drop and make the best of their dissatisfaction. Besides, there was another difficulty. Admiral La Roncière is also a Deputy, and as his offense was political it would be necessary to take the sense of the Chamber before any political adversary could press for proceedings of any sort against him. Lastly, since the Marshal and M. Buffet both had long interviews with the Admiral immediately on his arrival in Paris, it was not supposed that the Government would look with favor upon any further attempts in his direction. Hence all attempts to provoke a scene upon this particular incident had to be abandoned. It was known, too, that M. Buffet was perfectly ready to respond in case any one questioned him about M. Ducros, the Prefect of Lyons, and that the Prefect's resignation was in the Minister's pocket. The Opposition members could not find a reasonable excuse in any direction for hauling the Premier over the coals, and when he came in smiling to ask if he was wanted it was with regret the members told him that they had no questions to ask him at that particular moment. When he went out with that sarcastic curl of the lip, which is as marked in him as in Disraeli, the Opposition members gave him a look which seemed to say, "You have had a lucky escape this time, but don't do it again." M. Buffet takes his punishment gayly, and shows great tact in warding off the blows. At the door a friend expressed surprise to see a smile upon his face when just coming from the *sellette*, and his reply was that the commission had kindly refrained from putting him to the "question" on this occasion, but if glances were daggers he should have met the fate of Cæsar before leaving the room.

QUESTIONABLE MISSION FOR MAPS.

The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier presided at this meeting of the famous committee, but seemed rather ashamed of doing so than otherwise. In fact, he used all his efforts to keep the members from saying anything, and when two or three intimated a desire to speak he privately inquired the object, and informed the person, before his demand went on record, what the Minister's reply would be. One of these points was the following: Some time ago the *Ordre*, the organ of M. Rouher, published four maps to show what France would have been after Sedan if the Empire had not been overthrown; what it would have been had peace been made immediately afterward; what it would have been had peace been made before the siege of Paris; what it was now owing to the criminal folly of the men of September in continuing the war for their own profit and pleasure, against the advice of M. Thiers and all Europe. In the first the black spot covered Strasburg and its environs; in the second it took about one half of Alsace; in the third it embraced all of Alsace; in the last it gave the present extent of the German conquest. Although every assertion made was sustained by documents that could not be contested, it was evident to every reasoning mind that the whole thing was a fallacy. Because Prince Bismarck intimated to Gen. Wimpffen that he should demand the cession of Strasburg and its environs if the Emperor consented to make peace at once after Sedan is not positive proof that he would have demanded no more, and the other assertions are based upon declarations of the same order made by the Chancellor. The Republicans proclaimed this map an outrage, and I must confess that it was, in my opinion, unjustly injurious. Colored copies of it were struck off and scattered about the country, and one member of the commission wanted to ask M. Buffet why he tolerated such an outrage. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier quieted the gentleman by giving him M. Buffet's reply, which was that he had not tolerated such an outrage. Indeed, he had given orders to seize all copies of this map that were seen, and to stop its sale. The evening before the meeting of the Commission de Permanence all interpellations are served upon the Minister, as it were, in order that he may be prepared to meet them. It is thought disloyal to take him unawares upon any point; but he may be surprised by any manner of putting the question or by the amount of proof brought up in its support. Later in the evening the President of the Commission goes to the Minister to get his answers, in order to be prepared to answer them. When the Duc d'Audiffret called on Wednesday night he found M. Buffet prepared on every point, and his replies were so forcible that the Duc saw clearly that the honors of the sitting would be for him. Of course this must be avoided above all things, and hence, in self-defense, the members were obliged to let the Premier very severely alone. The only serious proposition brought before the commission was one by M. Parfait, who thought that as there was nothing to do, the members had better spend their afternoon and earn their extra pay by looking at the work upon the new hall for the sittings of the Assembly, which was rapidly approaching completion. The Duc made a forcible objection. He said that the work would be further advanced in fifteen days than it is now, and a visit then would be less dangerous and more agreeable. Those who liked to grope about under scaffoldings or risk their limbs upon loose ladders could make an unofficial visit after the sitting. The visit was unanimously adjourned, and after voting that the reports of the sittings of the commission should be correctly, neatly, and longly published in the official journal, each member having the usual parliamentary privilege of revising his own remarks, the session came to a close. No little credit is due to the members of the commission for not doing a great deal of senseless mischief, since it was clearly in their power, and for once I must say that they have "merited well of the country."

METHODS OF PARIS BLACK-MAILING.

La Republique Française is so much enraged at the speech of Vicomte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, that it omits more than one-half its usual abuse of the Bonapartists and Clericals and turns its batteries upon this orator. It accuses him of trying to incite one class against another, and stir up insurrection by praising the farmers at the expense of the city artisans, and by comparing, in a sense favorable to the "ignorant *ruraux*," the political judgments of the two classes. This is tolerably strong language, and on reading the article I immediately turned to M. De Meaux's speech, which I had carelessly skipped in the evening. It was delivered at the banquet of the Farmers' Association of Montbrison, (Loire.) Here is the incriminated passage:

"Agriculturists are usually free from the divisions, the conflicts, and the disappointments of politicians. There are, however, moments in which, because they hold more aloof from parties, their political acts are wiser; and we cannot and must not forget that four years ago, on the 8th February, the rural population rescued France from the hands of those who were ruining her, and delivered her into others which have prevented her from perishing. At the present moment, again, if France repairs her forces and recovers; if Europe, too long alarmed at a policy of caprice and adventure, and afterward too careless of our misfortunes, now changes her indifference to respect; if she has been forced to acknowledge that France is in the world a necessary element of order and peace, to whom is that result to be attributed, gentlemen? I said it at Roanne before the representatives of industrial labor, and I am happy to repeat it here before those of agriculture, it was before all to the labor, energy, and perseverance of the nation, working in order and calm, and thus giving a pledge of its virility, while it at the same time found in itself resources of which it was unconscious. But it is also due to the head of the Government, to the President of the Republic, whom your acclamations saluted just now, and whose name alone personifies with a pure and irreproachable brilliancy our glories and our misfortunes; it is due to him because no one in France, in Europe, in the whole world, can suppose him to be capable of ever departing from the course of a conservative policy, and because, through all vicissitudes, a soldier and the guardian of the law, he has remained inviolably faithful to the inspiration which guided you in the spontaneous, conciliatory, and restorative vote of the 8th February."

The organ of M. Gambetta calls this incendiary language, and if M. de Meaux were not a member of the Cabinet, it would certainly call upon the Government to make use of the arbitrary measure at its disposal to suppress the audacious speaker. It says that he is trying to irritate the laboring classes of the cities by denying that they possess the political sagacity that he accords to the ignorant and brutal peasant. Having been born in the country and raised among people who cultivate the soil, I feel very much inclined to side with the Vicomte in this matter, and quite agree with him upon the main point at issue. The laboring classes of the country certainly do, in my opinion, have calmer, more equitable, and more evenly-balanced political opinions than the laboring classes of the cities. Now, when I give this as my opinion to the American public, would any one think of accusing me of trying to stir up the hatreds of classes and of endeavoring to provoke a social insurrection? I fancy no one would ever think of so doing; yet this is what the party spirit of the time has brought men to here. It is extremely difficult to utter a score of words that are not utterly commonplace which do not give rise to hostile criticism on the part of one's political adversaries. Fortunately, men get soon hardened to such things, and they become pretty much like the story of the financial journalist related this morning. Of late a large number of so-called financial sheets have sprung into existence, such journals, not talking politics, having no caution money to deposit. They get under way through the aid of some banker, who pays for puffing his private schemes, and then they live by black-mail. The writers prepare their articles and take them in manuscript to the persons interested. If favorable they will be inserted for a certain sum; if unfavorable they will be suppressed for a consideration. A number of these harpies have long lived upon the bankers and brokers, but at last their black-mailing has become a bye-word. Yesterday morning the editor of one of these papers called upon a banker to read a highly flattering article that he would insert for so much money. "Why," said the banker, "that is not at all the thing I want. Turn it all about—pitch into me—abuse me—and I will pay you the sum you ask. That is the only way that *you* can render me a service." In political life a great many men would be alarmed for their reputations if they saw a word of praise in the *Republique Française*.

CLOSE OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

The Geographical Congress closed yesterday, the date being prolonged for a day in order to give a second benefit to the sufferers by the inundations. It was another gala day at the palace, and was greatly enjoyed. The rooms were crowded to their utmost, and the terrace was also thronged, the band of the Republican Guard having been sent there to assist in the ceremonies. Nearly all the Commissioners were at their posts, and after the official visits and receptions in each hall, the exposition was declared closed. I am happy to state that it has been as great a success as the congress, the receipts amounting to upward of 80,000 francs. This has been mainly due to the intelligent efforts of Baron Reille, the Marquis de Beauvoir, M. de Torcey, Napoleon Ney, and other gentlemen attached to the Commission, and great credit is due to those gentlemen. They have managed everything in the most admirable manner, and have been unremitting in their attentions upon the foreign commisaires and delegates to the Congress. All of them were frequently entertained by Baron and Baroness Reille, and as I had the honor of sharing in these hospitalities I feel bound to express my heartiest thanks for myself and friends. The kindness met everywhere in Paris will not soon be forgotten by the foreign delegates. There will be no congress next year, but one will be held in 1877, probably in Rome or in Stockholm. The New-York Geographical Society will have time enough before it to do better on another occasion—we did not figure in a single group.

NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

G. DAWSON COLEMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, PROBABLY TO SUCCEED SECRETARY DELANO—HIS PUBLIC SERVICES AND CHARACTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—G. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania, is now named with some degree of positiveness as the successor of Secretary Delano. Messrs. Fish and Jewell, the only members of the Cabinet now here, say they know nothing touching the succession, so that the report of the appointment of Mr. Coleman stands without official confirmation. Notwithstanding this, however, prominent officers of the Government, whose means of information are ample, assert that there is no doubt whatever that Coleman has been offered the place, and persons who claim to know him express the belief that he will accept. Mr. Coleman is a man of large wealth, and is engaged in mining and manufacturing iron in Lebanon County, Penn. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1865 to 1869, three years of which were served in the Senate. He is now a member of the Pennsylvania Board of State Charities. His entire salary in both branches of the Legislature was bestowed upon charitable institutions of his native county, the salary for his first two years' service, going toward the erection in Lebanon of a monument to fallen soldiers of the rebellion. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and is highly esteemed throughout Pennsylvania, to the people of which State he is intimately known.

POSTAL SERVICE CONTRACTS.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING MAILS FOR FOUR YEARS IN SEVERAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AND FOR ONE YEAR IN OTHER STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Advertisements for proposals for carrying the mails for four years from July next in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana have been prepared at the Post Office Department. Proposals for one year's service in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland are also invited in the advertisement. The object of making these contracts for but one year is to have them expire so that these States may be included in the lettings of the Northern section next year, which now includes the New-England States and New-York. The postal service is divided into four divisions, known as the Northern, Western, South-western, and Southern. The increase in the other sections having been very great, a new distribution of the service has been going on for a year or two past, which will be completed when the four States named are detached from the southern and incorporated in the northern division. One of these divisions is let annually in rotation, the contract term of service being for four years. This makes a mail-letting for each year.

THE MINING CONSPIRACY.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF SINEY AND PARKS—EVIDENCE OF SINEY'S EFFORTS TO STIR UP A STRIKE.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., Sept. 29.—In the trial of Siney and Parks to-day, the testimony of the witnesses was to the following effect: On May 10 last, forty Italians at the Sterling Mines, brought up by special train from Philadelphia, were, with force and threats, taken away by a crowd of striking miners. The same crowd, some two hundred in number, were again at the Sterling mines on the afternoon of the 12th, and caused the men, there at work, to cease working, threats being made that these men must come out or they would be compelled to come out, and the men quit for fear of personal violence. On the morning of the 12th the same strikers, with John Siney among them, were at the Moshannon Mines, where, the miners remaining at work, desisted from further work, by direction of the Superintendent, through fear of violence. There Siney made a speech, in which, after calling attention to a lot of Reading cars standing on the track loaded, he said that working miners were helping the operatives to fight their brethren in the Schuylkill region, who were making a good fight against the operators there. Also that the Moshannon miners had had five or six weeks good work and could well afford to stand out, and urged them to go along with the crowd to the Sterling Mine and bring out the miners there; that the time for words had passed and the time for action had come, and asking them, "Do you want your Superintendent to lead you." He went with the crowd in the direction of the Sterling Mine. On the same day Siney and Parks, with 250 men, were at Morrisdale Mines, some ten miles distant. The men were not permitted to come in collision with the workmen, but in their speeches Siney and Parks said that if they did not quit work at once and join the rest, the miners there would not get work again on that mountain. That the strikers had already had victories at Goss Run and Moshannon, and all they now wanted to secure the increase in wages was success at Morrisdale. On the 13th instant the crowd of strikers, with Parks, were at the Powolton mines, where twenty-five or thirty of the men at work there joined them. No violence was used there, though threats were made, the accessions to their ranks at that point being due to persuasion, and to their success in other localities; Siney left the region on the morning of the 13th instant; visitations were made by the same miners to Sterling and Moshannon, where the men were resuming work, on the 14th and 17th respectively; at each place the workmen were guarded by a force of policemen armed with revolvers, and also had the protection of a number of muskets and carbines. No violence was attempted. Parks was proved to have been present at several meetings pending the strike, advising and directing. Threatening letters and verbal notices were received by the working miners that injury would happen them if they did not quit work, and threats and vile language were used at all places where the strikers gathered. On one occasion a suggestion of violence, from some one among the strikers who was said to have come from Philadelphia, was rebuked by Siney, who said, "I disavow that language." On another occasion two men, in a procession or gathering of strikers were arrested by Capt. Clark, of the Coal and Iron Police, who entered the line and took the men without any attempt to resist his authority being made.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—George G. Gilbert, of Butternuts, Otsego County, was nominated for Senator to-day by the Republicans of the Herkimer and Otsego District. It is regarded as a very strong nomination, insuring success in a district which the Democrats have been counting on. Lotus Ingalls, of Watertown, was to-day nominated for the Assembly in the First Jefferson District in place of Charles R. Skinner, ineligible. Morris N. Campbell, and Frederick C. Fiske are the Republican Assembly nominees in the First and Second Madison Districts.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

ATTITUDE OF THE SERVIAN AUTHORITIES TOWARD TURKEY—SERVIAN FORCES ON THE FRONTIER—INSURGENTS CLAIMING A VICTORY—NECESSITY FOR REFORMS ADMITTED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch in the *Morning Standard* announces that twenty-nine members of the Skupochtijna of Servia have resigned their seats.

Belgrade papers publish alarming reports that the Turks are preparing to attack the Servian towns. It is also reported from Belgrade, that the Sublime Porte has notified the Servian Government that it is about to occupy the island of Little Redoubt in the River Drina, which is claimed by Servia. The Servian Government opposes the project. It is officially announced that the Servian troops on the frontier, near Nisch, have received a reinforcement of 8,000 men. They now number 24,000 in that neighborhood.

Rumors are current in Belgrade of an impending Ministerial crisis because of dissensions in the Cabinet upon the question of war. The complication of matters is increasing. A decree of Prince Milan transfers the seat of the Skupochtijna from Kragujevatz to Belgrade.

Advices from insurgent sources, received at Cettinje, state that they won a victory in the engagements yesterday near Osrediza, in Turkish Croatia, and along the River Una as far as Dogopolje.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: Turkey herself, and the Grand Vizier especially, fully admit the necessity for reforms, and have decided to introduce them throughout the Empire for all nationalities. For this reason foreign Cabinets should abstain from ostensible diplomatic pressure and confine their efforts to the pacification of the insurrection and the examination of suitable institutions for the present crisis, and thus be the means of effecting the first improvement of the condition of the East.

RAID ON A SERVIAN TOWN BY TURKISH TROOPS.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The Belgrade newspapers state that 500 irregular Turkish troops entered Servian territory near the village of Mokragora on Monday evening and killed some militia frontier guards, but retired upon the approach of a battalion of Servian troops. This proceeding is said to have created a very bitter feeling at Cettinje. It is said that the loss of the Turks in the engagements yesterday was 320 men and that of the insurgents 128 men.

THE INSURGENTS DEMAND A EUROPEAN COMMISSION TO ADJUST THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 30—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says the insurgents in Herzegovina refuse to treat directly with the Porte. In any case, they insist that a European Commission, delegated by the powers, make and guarantee a treaty.

A Vienna dispatch to the same paper says it is the general opinion there that Turkey is trying to provoke a conflict. It is stated that the majority of the Skouptschina have offered Prince Milan, by secret vote, a grant of three million ducats.

Portions of the frontier road to Trebigne have been blown up, so that the Turks are prevented from transporting provisions. The insurgents intend to cut the road from Kleck in a similar manner.

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna reports that a conscription of horses has been ordered in Servia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FLOODS IN IRELAND—SEVERAL LIVES LOST—THE VANGUARD COURT-MARTIAL—THE CAPTAIN DISMISSED THE SERVICE—ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON—THE CATTLE DISEASE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The damage done to the crops by the floods is reported to be enormous in Longford, Kerry, and Tipperary, Ireland. At Cork the floods have subsided, but it is believed that several persons were drowned.

The court-martial on Capt. Dawkins, Lieut. Hathorn, Navigating Lieut. Thomas, and the remainder of the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship Vanguard for the loss of that vessel off Wicklow Head, Ireland, on the 1st of September, has been concluded. The court was presided over by Rear Admiral Lord John Hay, C. B., and was held on board her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide, flag-ship, at Devonport.

The court find that the sinking of the ship was owing to the great speed maintained by the squadron during a fog; to the Vanguard's improperly reducing her speed, and the Iron Duke's increasing her speed and sheering from her course. Capt. Dawkins is severely reprimanded and dismissed from command. Lieut. Thomas, Commander Tandy, and Engineer Brown are also reprimanded. There was no reference made to the officers of the Iron Duke, who will probably be court-martialed subsequently.

The Liverymen of London met at the Guildhall, in King street, Cheapside, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to elect a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Following the ancient custom, the senior Alderman who has not yet passed the chair, and has served as Sheriff, was duly elected. This gentleman is Alderman William James R. Cotton, who was elected a member of Parliament for the City of London at the last election. Alderman Cotton will be installed in his office on "Lord Mayor's Day," Nov. 9.

The foot and mouth disease has slightly diminished in some counties and has increased in others. The latest returns show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected; in Gloucester 12,000; in Warwickshire 8,000; in Cumberland 5,700, and in Westmoreland 400. Yorkshire shows a large increase.

GERMANY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR—THE EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Emperor William went to Baden Baden yesterday, where he will remain to witness the celebration of the birthday of the Empress Augusta. Soon after the 10th of October he will leave there for Italy. Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke will accompany him.

SPAIN.

SENOR DE CASTILLO AND THE CONCORDAT WITH THE POPE.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—The Ministerial journals deny that Señor Canovas De Castillo ever, during his Premiership, promised to re-establish the Concordat between Spain and the Vatican.

The Carlists bombarded San Sebastian Tuesday night. Several persons in the town were killed.

A severe storm delays a proposed concentration of the Alfonsist forces in the neighborhood of Hernani and Renteria.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A PETROLEUM SHIP IN COLLISION—WRECK OF AN AMERICAN SHIP AND A BRITISH STEAMER.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Gibraltar announces the arrival there of the German brig Hinrich, Capt. Brane, from New-York Aug. 25, with a cargo of 88,000 gallons of petroleum. The Hinrich had been in collision, and had hull, rigging, and sails damaged. She will be obliged to discharge partially before proceeding to her destination. She was bound for Genoa.

The bark Lord Dalhousie arrived at Gravesend, in the Thames, to-day. She brings the Captain and fifteen of the crew of the American ship Uncle Joe, Capt. Pinkham, last from St. John, New-Brunswick, Aug. 17, for Liverpool, which was abandoned in a sinking condition.

LONDON, Sept. 30—2 A. M.—The steamer Ville de Bilbao, from Liverpool, for Havana, has been wrecked near Brest. Two lives were lost.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—The American ship Ironsides, Capt. Speader, hence 22d, for Southwest Pass, has put back dismasted.

GREECE.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ATHENS, Sept. 29.—The British Legation here has informed the Greek Government that the Prince of Wales will leave Italy on the 16th of October for India, and will visit Athens en route. The Government has accordingly appointed a commission to make suitable preparations for his reception.

BAVARIA.

SUCCESS OF THE ULTRAMONTANES IN THE DIET.

MUNICH, Sept. 29.—The Ultramontane Party have elected the President, Vice President, and other officers of the Bavarian Diet by a majority of two.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONGRESS AT VENICE.

VENICE, Sept. 29.—The United States steamer Congress has arrived here.

THE GULF CYCLONE.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF INDIANOLA—HARDLY A HOUSE LEFT UNHARMED.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29.—Large contributions for the Indianola and coast sufferers are coming forward from Austin, San Antonia, New-Braunfels, Dallas, Waco, and Shreveport; also from many of the Northern and Eastern cities. A news reporter returned on the steamer Harlan to-day, bringing the following additional particulars from Indianola: Along the entire route were seen wrecks of houses, wharves, furniture, and trunks floating. The outer light-house at Pass Cavallis stands on the point of Matagorda Island. One house remains. All those at Saluria on the east end are gone. On the opposite side stands the remnant of Capt. Decom's house. The men were all drowned. At Saluria not a vestige remains to mark where Capt. Nichols, Dr. Dean, Capt. Hill, and the Humphrey brothers resided. The two iron-framed light-houses with their occupants were washed away. At Indianola ruin and devastation only could be seen. Houses were broken down and piled one upon another, among which the most notable was the wreck of the Episcopal Church, lying immediately on the bank of the Bayone. This church, before the storm, stood eight blocks up in the heart of the city. Looking up Main street from the boat it was apparent that scarcely a house remained intact. Several immense piles of lumber blocked the streets, the remains of houses which a few days ago contained stocks of goods. On word being sent up that a ship with provisions from Galveston for the sufferers had arrived, a short time elapsed when D. C. Proctor, Gen. W. H. Woodward, W. H. Crain, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Milby, Judge Hock, and others, came down and received those on the boat with their usual courtesies, but showing by their appearance that they had suffered with the others. Dan Sullivan had carried a portion of his goods back into the house. Kumple & Co. had done the same, yet even then the streets were filled indiscriminately with merchandise and household goods of every description. Right across Main street, from the bay to the railroad track, was a bayou 12 feet deep and 120 feet wide, over which ferry-boats had been improvised. Again higher up, near the Court-house, was another bayou, not quite so wide but deeper. These, in fact, divide the town into three districts. The first of these bayous passed where Dr. Rice's house stood. There are thirteen other smaller bayous which were cut by the waves from the bay into the city, but to a less distance. Two of these are on each side of D. C. Proctor's residence, and came near bringing his nice dwelling to the ground, but the waves subsided just in time to save the lives of a large number who had collected there for safety. Among that portion where the most damage was done was from the bayou on the bay shore up to Cassimer's house. Only one building remains where there were over one houndred, everything else being completely demolished or swept away. Among them were the Globe Hotel, railroad office, Patrick Smith's hotel, Woodward's and Col. Baldridge's residences, Catholic church, the priest's house, and others. From Cassimer's to Kleineck's there is only one house standing; thence to the Court-house there are four, all of which are more or less damaged. The Court-house being in a better condition than the others, only its doors, windows, and roof were injured. On Main street there is not a building from Powderhorn bayou to the railroad track, except the shell of Mitchell's large store. From the railroad track, on the right hand side, going toward the court-house, all of the buildings are standing, but they are damaged, several being unroofed. The railroad shops, engine-house, carpenter shop, and cars were completely demolished, and the turntable has disappeared. Nearly every house was more or less injured by being washed from its block, and those belonging to the following-named persons are lost: George W. Armstrong, Louis Bernard, W. H. Arthur, Mr. Coffins, and William Theilpape. On the other side of the bayou only one house is left standing, where quite a number stood before the flood. The *Bulletin* office is a perfect wreck, and only the pieces of two presses can be seen.

Col. Oglesbury not only lost his office, but his house was completely wrecked and lost. In fact, Indianola is a most desolate place, there not being more than twelve houses of all descriptions left, and these more or less damaged. One hundred and seventy-four lives were lost, the following being the list.

Whites—Mrs. S. Kelley and child, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Hurd and four children, Capt. Samuel Barton, Frederick Golffert, Rev. Mr. Jope, Mrs. Jope, Miss Anna Jope, Miss Jessie Jope, Davenport Lee and two orphan boys with Rev. Mr. Pope, Max Hollis and wife, Mrs. Emory Fost and child, Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith, Jennie Collins, Joseph Contret, Mrs. Contret, Miss Contret, Rev. A. Hamberg, Mrs. Hamberg and one child, Mrs. McGrath and son Willie, Miss Josie Courey, Master John Courey, two daughters of Simons, Anton Dinter, a stranger found under Capt. Sheppard's house, Mrs. Madden and three children, Mrs. W. Coffin and two children, Miss Rebecca Hanna, Thos. Harrison and child, Mrs. R. P. Moore and child, Correnne Miller, Col. Peters' wife and son Isaac, J. J. Schmidt, Hospital Steward; F. Minkleman and D. McMahon, hospital patients; two children of Mrs. Cahill, Mrs. Mike Brannen and two children, Miss Lizzie Mirrier, C. S. Walker, wife, and four children; two children of Thomas H. Clements; Capt. E. W. R. Jones and wife, of Matagooda Island; three children of Alexander Coll; Mrs. Ernest and child; John Strong, Ethan Clark, Mrs. Perry and daughters; two sailors below the bayou, strangers.

The following is a list of those lost at Saluria, Decrow's Point, and the two light-houses: George Humphreys, and wife and one child; Capt. William Nichols, and wife, and three children, names James, Julia, and Fowler; Mrs. Swartz, of Indianola; Dr. J. H. Leake; Mrs. Lelia Lelia Coffin; J. J. McCreary, John Nichols and wife, Joseph Billings, wife and son Edward; Capt. William Hill, wife, son Johnnie, and two daughters, Lizzie and Mary; Capt. Thomas Decrow and wife; Miss Rebecca Cherry, Robert Decrow, Miss Annie Walter, Louis Atkins, Thomas Mayne, Dr. Jacob Hall, Capt. Hicks; Capt. Smith, of the schooner Rescue; Mrs. John Humphreys, and two children, and Lizzie Mitchell (colored)

A partial list of the losses follow: The Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, $55,000; H. Kunge & Co., wholesale grocers, &c., $15,000; Huck & Bro., general merchats, $10,000; H. J. Huck, lumber dealer, $20,000; J. E. Mitchell, hardware dealer, $15,000; David Lewis, druggist and grocer, $10,000; D. H. Reagan, wholesale dry goods, $10,000; H. Iken & Co., agricultural implements, $20,000; C. W. Short, hide dealer, $2,700; L. Alexander, dry goods, $2,000; C. Villamure, liquor dealer, $5,000; D. Sullivan, wholesale grocer, $15,000; R. C. Warr & Co., wholesale hardware, $10,000; B. A. Hoyt, tin and stoveware, $8,000; William Wisthoff & Co., lumber and sash merchants, $20,000; the Carter House, $6,000; James Morrison, grocer and ship chandler, $15,000; William A. Hogan, crockery, $6,000; F. L. Beissner, grocer, $7,000; Morgan's wharf and bridge, $40,000; Runge & Shepherd's wharf, $10,000; Gen. William H. Woodward's residence, furniture, &c., $30,000; Henry Shepherd's residence, $5,000; D. R. Woodward's residence and furniture, $7,000; J. Coutret's buildings, $7,000; S. B. Burbank's residence, $5,000; W. H. Crain, furniture and library, $3,000; D. C. Procter's residence, furniture, and library, $4,000; Andrew Eidelbaugh's residence and ship-yard, $10,000; Thomas McCoppin's residence and ship-yard, $6,000.

A SUSPENSION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

CHARLES CLAYTON & CO. SUSPEND—THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA TO REOPEN SATURDAY—RALSTON'S WILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The rumor last evening of a prominent grain firm being in trouble has been confirmed by the announcement of the suspension of Charles Clayton & Co., grain and produce commission merchants. The cause of the failure was unsettled debts among farmers and the stringency of the money market. The firm banked with the Bank of California, the suspension of which deprived them of the usual facilities for meeting collection day, and the other banks having all they could do to accommodate their regular patrons. The firm has assets in excess of their liabilities. A meeting of the creditors will take place to-morrow, and it is hoped the firm will go on in a few days.

It is now announced that the Bank of California will reopen on Saturday. The event is to be celebrated by a display of bunting in California street.

The last will and testament of William C. Ralston was filed for probate to-day. It is brief, and bequeaths, after the payment of his just debts, all his property, real and personal, to his wife, without restriction, leaving the provision for the children to her affection. John D. Fry, William Sharon, Andrew J. Ralston, and Thomas Brown are appointed executors, without bonds.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

ELEVEN LABORERS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED BY AN OBSTRUCTION MALICIOUSLY PLACED ON A CANADIAN RAILROAD.

SOREL, Quebec, Sept. 29.—About 7 o'clock last night a train coming from Yamaska ran over an obstruction, supposed to have been maliciously placed across the track. Six platform cars, on which there were about seventy laborers, were in front, the engine in the rear and running at a fair speed. Two or three platform cars were upset by the shock and the men on board were fearfully crushed and mangled. Eleven were killed and twenty-five wounded. The names of the killed are John Boucher, Charles Latour, David Cole, Pierre Cartier, Oscar Louin, Napoleon Barthaume, Martin Plant, J. B. Blais, Contara and Alfred McCline, and J. Aussant. The wounded are all laborers, and belong to Lower Canada.

BOY KILLED IN JUMPING FROM ONE CAR TO ANOTHER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 29.—George Wright, aged fifteen years, was run over and instantly killed last night, while attempting to jump from one car to another, on the Long Branch Railroad, at Elizabethport, while the train was making a fly switch. Five cars passed over him.

A WATCHMAN KILLED.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Nathaniel Dexter, colored, a watchman at West Somerville, was run over and killed this forenoon by a train on the Fitchburg Railroad. This is the third fatal accident within a week at this point.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—1 A.M.—Rain has prevailed in the northern portion of the Middle States and New-England. Clear or partly cloudy weather prevails in the remaining districts, with light southerly to westerly winds and no decided change in temperature in the Southern States, and slight rise of temperature in New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the last-named districts, and is lowest near Lake Huron. Brisk and high variable winds are reported from the lake region, and light northerly to westerly winds from the North-west. The barometer continues highest in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The rivers have fallen slightly at Keokuk, Cairo, Memphis, Nashville, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, generally cloudy and warmer weather, with rain, increasing easterly to northerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day, with northerly to westerly winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and rain in the northern portion.

For the lake region, rain followed by partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather, brisk and high south-west to north-west winds and rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 29.—The capital of Iowa is overcrowded with citizens to greet the society of the Army of the Tennessee. There are present Gens. Grant, Sherman, Pope, McCook, Marshall, Vincent, McArthur, Belknap, and others. The streets are ornamented with triumphal arches, and the public buildings with bunting. A reception was given this noon at the Opera-house to Gen. Grant. The building and surrounding streets were crowded. This afternoon the routine business of the officers was transacted. The next annual reunion will be in Philadelphia in July, 1876. The reception was a great success. Gen. Belknap, as he is at home in Iowa, has played the host with generous hospitality.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE FOR GOVERNOR, AND HORATIO G. KNIGHT FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—A "HARD-MONEY" PLATFORM ADOPTED—GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—The Republican State Convention which met here to-day was a highly respectable and harmonious political gathering. The people of the old Bay State, noted all over the Union for the high character of their political leaders, and thoroughly aroused to the needs of the hour, seem to be determined to give a good account of themselves in the coming election. To this end they sent their best men to the convention held here to-day, and they have every reason to be proud of their representatives. The convention was indeed a representative body of American citizens, and the orderly manner in which its proceedings were conducted and the good feeling and enthusiasm which characterized all its actions argue well for the complete success of the Republican ticket in November next. This morning, before the meeting of the convention, the friends of Messrs. Rice, Adams, and Loring, the three prominent candidates for the Governorship, did their utmost in every legitimate way to further the interests of their favorites. Late last night it was evident to those interested that Dr. Loring would not receive the support of a majority of the convention. Still, they determined to press his name, and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the Rice and Adams men, they remained true to their friend even after they had ceased to hope for his success. The supporters of Rice and Adams were equally firm, and at one time this morning it was believed by many well-informed delegates that Mr. Adams would be the choice of the convention. As the hour of meeting approached, however, it became evident that the better organization and the more careful canvass which had been made by the Rice men would secure their success. The Adams movement was undoubtedly a very strong and popular one, but it commenced too late in the campaign, and in the opinion of the best-informed leaders here was unsuccessful on that account. At the hour appointed for the meeting of the convention the commodious hall in which it was held was filled in every part, the floor being occupied by the delegates and the gallery by an audience of marked respectability. Among the number were many ladies. In the absence of Dr. Loring, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, the convention was called to order by W. W. Clapp, of Boston. His first act was to introduce Rev. C. M. Lamson, of Worcester, who, in a few simple words, asked for God's blessing upon the convention, and prayed that the delegates might be controlled in all their actions by a sincere desire for the welfare of the State. Vice President Wilson was then introduced as the permanent Chairman of the convention. He was greeted with loud and long-continued applause. After the cheers had subsided he read the following address:

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH

pledged. It was pledged for the freedom, the civil and political rights of the colored race and this pledge must be redeemed and kept in all its fullness. It was pledged to the soldiers who fought our battles, and to the people who furnished the money, of which so much was needed. To both is the nation indebted for its continued existence. To neither can its faith be broken without deep dishonor. In the stress of the war, when creditors and armies were unpaid, the government issued its "promises to pay," and made them legal tenders. When that enactment was made, the Government in good faith intended that these notes should be redeemed in gold or in interest-bearing bonds. But ten years have passed, and these "promises to pay" still remain unfulfilled. The greenback has indeed largely appreciated, and we are justly proud of the credit of the nation in the markets of the world. But we do not, and we cannot as Americans, take pride in the singular fact that a stray note from an unknown bank in one of the British provinces can be sold in State street for a premium of more than twelve per cent. over one of our legal-tender notes, with all the wealth of forty millions of people behind it. The plighted faith of the nation, the honor of the government, the enduring interests of the people, of the rich and of the poor, of capital and labor, all demand that the Government, by wise and prudent legislation and administration, should, at the earliest practicable period, make its notes equal to and convertible into gold. The Republicans of Massachusetts, when war came, demanded and aided in its vigorous prosecution. When peace came they demanded reorganization, reconstruction, and reconciliation, upon the just basis of impartial liberty. But love, rather than hatred, inspired them. To-day they rejoice that emancipated freemen, who at the close of the war had neither homes nor possessions, have accumulated millions of wealth, and have thousands of their children in the public schools; that, with returning prosperity, have come a fuller acquiescence in the results of the war, and a larger manifestation of the spirit of reconciliation toward their country and their countrymen. Yielding nothing of their love of impartial liberty, nothing to their purpose to maintain the equal rights of all citizens of the United States, nothing of their just pride in the achievements of their loyal countrymen, they welcome this progress and hail these manifestations. With, then, the unity of the States assured, the authority of the Government vindicated, the freedom and the rights, civil and political, of the colored race made certain, it seems to me that the Republicans of Massachusetts should demand the removal of the remaining disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment; so that when, on the Fourth of July next, the Republic enters upon its second centennial, none shall be found laboring under these disabilities.

Mr. Wilson closed with an appeal for harmony in the convention.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wilson was frequently interrupted by loud cheers. His references to the currency question and to the South, attracted particular attention, and were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

AN INFORMAL BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's address, a motion was carried to take an informal ballot for Governor, and in accordance with the ceremonies and tedious usages of Massachusetts conventions, the election was proceeded with. Fully three-quarters of an hour was occupied in taking the first ballot. The whole number of votes cast was 1,066; of this number Rice received 398; Loring, 358, and Adams, 236. The rest of the total number cast were scattering, 4 being for Gen. Butler.

THE FIRST FORMAL BALLOT—SIDE DISCUSSIONS.

After the announcement of this vote a recess was taken for half an hour. When the convention reassembled a formal ballot was ordered. While the delegates were repeating the tedious performance the husband of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, who was a delegate to the convention, filled up the time by presenting a resolution in favor of the equal political rights of women. This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

When this business had been disposed of, and while the tellers were counting the votes, Congressman George F. Hoar obtained the floor and offered a resolution to the effect that eleven members of the convention be appointed by the chair from the different Congressional districts of the State, and that they, together with the gentlemen selected in the usual way from the different Congressional districts of the State, and those selected in the usual way from the various Senatorial districts, constitute the Republican State Central Committee. This gave rise to a heated discussion, in which the resolution was denounced as a departure. It was also intimated that the resolution was offered in accordance with a programme which had been arranged by certain leading delegates. In reply to these charges Congressman Hoar made a short speech, which attracted considerable attention because of its somewhat pointed reference to the National Administration. Mr. Hoar said that it seemed to him that the convention might trust the distinguished gentleman who presided over its deliberations to make proper nominations, and he stated most emphatically that no consultation had been had in regard to the matter, and that no list of names had been made up. He continued as follows: "The Republican Party is now in a crisis when it must have a new departure. For my part I am exceedingly anxious for this new departure, and were I to read to the convention my political creed you would find that it was an article read by Vice President Wilson after Grant came into power. It was entitled "a new departure," and it was because the advice and counsel of that distinguished statesman have been slighted and neglected that the Republican Party stands where it does to-day. It was because our party cut loose from the moral sentiment and moral conviction of this country, and put men into office who were not worthy of the trusts reposed in them. Vice President Wilson said, "Go down to the South with an education bill and you will continue in power;" but his advice had been neglected, and the result had been disastrous. The speaker continued in this strain for several minutes. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and after some further debate his resolution was adopted.

The Secretary then announced the result of the formal ballot for Governor as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 1,084; necessary for a choice, 543.

For Rice, 451; for Loring, 332; for Adams, 253; the rest scattering.

THE PLATFORM.

After the announcement of this vote United States Senator Dawes, from the Committee on Resolutions, was introduced.

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, reaffirm their allegiance to the great purposes and principles of the Republican Party. They congratulate themselves that nothing in their record makes it necessary for them to give pledges that they accept and will abide by the settlement of war issues made in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and they congratulate the country that the Democratic Party has at last formally professed to abandon its long, bitter, desperate, but unavailing struggle, first to prevent and afterward to overthrow that settlement. This profession is both the most humiliating confession of past folly ever extorted from a political organization, and a signal tribute to the invincible righteousness of republican principles. The accusation that the Republican Party seeks to keep alive old issues in order to avoid new ones is unwarranted. Our past, at least, is secure. Able to review the record without remorse, we cheerfully commit it to history, and with the courage inspired by success in a noble cause, we address ourselves to the new duties of the era of the nation. It is therefore declared that the Republican Party of Massachusetts will support no man for official position whose personal character is not an absolute guarantee of fidelity to every public trust, and they invoke the condemnation of the ballot-box upon any candidate for office who fails of this test, whatever may be his party name or indorsement.

That reform in the civil service is a work which no party can give over or slacken, and for the elevation and purification of that service the Republican Party will continually and faithfully strive, welcoming the co-operation of their opponents, in whatever quarter it may appear, to the end that every corrupt and unworthy office-holder, without distinction of party, may be driven from place, and that official malfeasance may be hunted and punished, wherever the pursuit may lead or the blow fall.

That the Republicans of Massachusetts, in the administration of State affairs, recognizing no privilege of class, no antagonism between labor and capital, but deprecating any attempt to arbitrarily fetter either, whether on the part of employed or employer, will support such measures as shall develop the resources of labor and of capital alike, stimulating the one and diffusing the other into channels of common prosperity, as also all measures that regard the promotion of temperance, education, good morals, and the equal rights of all American citizens, irrespective of sex, the maintenance of order, the honest enforcement of existing laws, rigid economy and retrenchment in every department of the Government of the Commonwealth, and reduction of taxation.

That the reduction of the national expenditures during the last fiscal year by more than $12,000,000, following a constant reduction during the whole period of the present Administration, is a gratifying proof of the earnest endeavors of the Republican Party, by economy, frugality, and fidelity in the public service, to lighten the public burden.

That the President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for the independence, courage, and good sense with which, in an urgent crisis of affairs, he has assumed the great responsibilities of his office and maintained the national honor and credit.

That the Republican Party hails with exceeding joy the many evidences of reconciliation in spirit and in purpose, as well as of peace in fact, which have taken the place of disturbance in the restored States, and makes haste to testify its anxiety to meet reconciliation with confidence, and every proof of peace with proof of affection and regard.

That we have no more earnest desire than that our brethren at the South, without distinction or exception of race or party, may enjoy to the fullest extent those inestimable blessings to which we owe all our own prosperity—universal free education and security of personal rights under local self-government, without the necessity of any interference from abroad.

That the Republicans of Massachusetts welcome all auguries and evidences that the Centennial of American Independence will be celebrated by the complete restoration of fraternity, and they express the opinion that the time has come for the removal of all remaining political disabilities.

That sound reason as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, require that the tenure of the Chief Magistracy of the United States should not exceed a second term.

That the National Government is sacredly bound in the interest of the common welfare, in good faith, in the light of all experience and history, to fulfil its promises by the speediest possible return to specie payment.

That an irredeemable currency is a national evil, and when it continues beyond the necessity of its creation, a national reproach.

That the demoralization of values caused by inflation of the national currency, while it tends to place the earnings of labor, which depend on steadiness and uniformity in the measure of value, in the power of speculators in gold and credit, also involves the demoralization of public and private conduct, credit, and expenditure; speculation in the place of thrift, ultimate prostration of trade and industry, risk of increasing crime and dishonor, and the whole train of evi s which follow any departure from the homely virtue that keeps its word and pays as it goes.

That while we gladly count among the most significant assurances of the good work of the Republican Party, its regenerating influences upon our Democratic fellow-citizens, as shown in the better utterances of their recent convention in this hall, in their unreserved acceptance of the constitutional results of Republican statesmanship, and in their nomination to office of men trained in Republican teachings and service, we protest that it would be the height of imprudence to commit all that has been achieved for union, freedom, and human rights to the keeping of a party which had no heart for the work and has no stake in the glory.

The resolutions were received with a loud cheer, which continued for many minutes. They were written by Messrs. Dawes and Hoar, and give great satisfaction to the delegates. The hard-money plank is particularly commented upon as being strong and timely.

SECOND BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, the second formal ballot was taken, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 1,046.

Necessary for a choice, 524.

For Rice, 497.

For Adams, 260.

For Loring, 225.

For Pierce, 51.

The rest scattering.

This ballot demonstrated conclusively to the Loring men that it would be impossible to secure the nomination of their candidate, and they determined to give their support to Rice. They refused to aid Adams on the ground that the movement in his favor was the direct cause of their favorite's defeat.

THIRD BALLOT AND NOMINATION OF RICE.

The third and final ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 998.

Necessary for a choice, 500.

For Rice, 576.

For Adams, 249.

For Loring, 99.

For Pierce, 96.

This decided the matter, and amid great enthusiasm Mr. Rice was declared to be the nominee. At this point Col. Charles H. Taylor, of Boston, who had been Loring's most prominent supporter, obtained the floor and in a happy speech, recommending harmony and union, moved that the nomination of Mr. Rice be made unanimous. This was cordially seconded by the Adams men. The motion was carried amid loud applause, and Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, was declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

THE REST OF THE TICKET.

The remainder of the business before the meeting was quickly disposed of. On motion of Frederick Willcomb, of Ipswich, Horatio G. Knight, of East Hampton, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor. On motion of Hon. Moses Kimball, of Boston, Charles Endicott, of Canton, was nominated by acclamation for State Treasurer. Julius L. Clark was nominated by acclamation for Auditor, and Charles R. Train by acclamation for Attorney General. For Secretary of State there was a warm contest between the friends of Henry B. Pierce, of Abington; W. E. Blunt, of Haverhill, and Oliver Warner, the present incumbent. After much discussion a ballot was taken, with the following result: For Pierce, 430 votes were cast; for Warner, 177, and for Blunt, 84. Mr. Pierce was then declared to be the choice of the convention Subsequently his nomination was made unanimous.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the presiding officer and his assistants were then passed, and the convention adjourned sine die.

THE CANDIDATES.

To-night the ticket nominated is commented upon here as being the strongest one which it was possible to nominate. Mr. Rice, who leads it, is one of the best known and most respectable business men of Boston. He is now between fifty and sixty years of age, and is strongly identified with the growth and prosperity of Massachusetts. He was born in Newton, Mass., in 1818, and received a common-school education. He served as clerk in his father's paper mill while a boy, and subsequently graduated at Union College in 1844, and entered into the paper business for himself. He was elected to the Common Council in Boston in 1853, became President of that body, and was chosen Mayor of Boston in 1856 and 1857. He was representative from Massachusetts in the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving on the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He has great strength in Boston and the Eastern portion of the State, and is greatly respected by the merchants of that city. He was for several years President of the Boston Board of Trade.

Horatio G. Knight, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is one of East Hampton's most active and respected citizens, and the present incumbent of the office. He was nominated by the Republicans on the Talbot ticket last year, and with the other Republican nominees for the subordinate offices, was elected, the "scratching" of the anti-prohibitory members of the Republican Party being confined to the head of the ticket. He was selected then in deference to the demand of the Western part of the State for a fair representation on the ticket, and is nominated now equally by courtesy and in recognition of his fitness for the position.

Henry B. Pierce, of Abington, who was nominated for Secretary of State, is one of the most popular men in Massachusetts. He served with distinction during the war, and now holds a prominent position in the Grand Army of the Republic. He will be warmly supported by the soldiers of the Bay State.

The other names on the ticket are also well known throughout the State, and with an earnest canvass and a determined and aggressive campaign, there seems to be no doubt that they will lead the Republican hosts of Massachusetts to a complete and decided victory.

CAPT. M'CULLAGH'S TRIAL.

The trial of Capt. John H. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who is charged with improper conduct and corrupt practices while in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was resumed yesterday before Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis. Mr. McLean, counsel to the board, appeared for the prosecution, but ex-Mayor Hall, counsel for the defendant, was absent. Henry Jacobs, a jeweler, of No. 75 John street, was called for the defense, and gave some unimportant testimony regarding Brausen and McCullagh.

David J. Twohey was then called for the prosecution. Capt. McCullagh objected to going on with the examination of this witness in the absence of his counsel, but the objection was overruled and the examination of the witness proceeded. His testimony was substantially the same as that given before the Assembly Investigating Committee, already published in THE TIMES. The arrest of two respectable women by the order of Capt. McCullagh, because they were seen talking to him on Fourth avenue, on the night of April 16, 1874, and their subsequent discharge at the station, was also testified to by Twohey, and, at the close of his direct examination, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday next, at 1 P. M.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STAPLE CROPS OF THE YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for August and September contains the following information in addition to the cotton and corn crop returns, which were published within the last two weeks:

Wheat.—Excepting in the New-England States and those of the Gulf region and the Pacific coast, the damage to the crop between the periods of ripening and threshing, by frequent and heavy storms, has been very general. Within the wet area the continuous rains visited, in July, the portions in which wheat ripens early, and in August the latitudes where it is harvested later, so that over the whole region the crop was very generally caught, either in harvest or in the stack. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in which the yield was extraordinary, and in the Middle States, the rainy season was in progress at the time of reporting, and, therefore, the extent of the damage was yet undetermined. A considerable portion of the crop in Maryland and a large portion in the Gulf States were secured in good condition before the rainy season came on. The damage from wet in Kansas and Nebraska, though extensive, appears to have been less than in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio. In Iowa injury from blight or rust reduced both the quantity and quality, and was very general. Most of the States report local injuries to the condition from the same cause. Local injuries by the weevil are noted in Maine and Indiana; by chinches in Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri, and by grasshoppers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and throughout the grasshopper region of the North-west. In California the crop, though reduced in yield and in some localities affected in quality by rust, was generally harvested in superior condition, while in Oregon an extraordinary yield appears to have been secured without serious damage. The condition of the wheat when harvested for all the States averages 79. The State averages are as follows: Maine, 96; New-Hampshire, 101; Vermont, 98; Massachusetts, 100; Connecticut, 96; New-York, 85; New-Jersey, 90; Pennsylvania, 85; Delaware, 92; Maryland, 92; Virginia, 86; North Carolina, 97; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 98; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 139; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 122; Arkansas, 113; Tennessee, 98; West Virginia, 74; Kentucky, 80; Ohio, 61; Michigan, 88; Indiana, —; Illinois, 73; Wisconsin, 98; Minnesota, 101; Iowa, 77; Missouri, 67; Kansas, 83; Nebraska, 80; California, 70, and Oregon, 106. The quality of the present crop is poorer than for several years. That of the Pacific coast is fine, notwithstanding the decreased yield; that of the South is of excellent quality, except in Virginia and Tennessee, but no surplus of Southern wheat can be obtained except in the west district of Texas. In the West the Winter wheat escaped damage from rain to a greater extent than Spring grain. Much of both kinds was harvested in good condition, the rains in the Spring wheat region coming later than farther South, but a large proportion of both was injured in the shock by heavy and repeated storms to such an extent as to cause panic among the farmers, while the millers were often at their wits' end to know where to obtain grain fit to grind for flour. Recent reports are more favorable, and it is to be hoped that the prevailing estimate of depreciated quality may prove somewhat exaggerated. A few counties in Arkansas are greatly extending wheat culture, in one of which (Woodruff) 10,000 bushels of No. 1 are reported grown on 500 acres. In Texas twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre are frequently reported, and a crop of tonzelle sent out by the department produced thirty bushels per acre.

Oats.—The general condition of the oats crop, reported July 1, was one of unusual tariff, promising an extraordinary yield. In the northern and southern sections of the country that promise has been fulfilled. Especially in New-England, the North-west, and the region around the Gulf, crops superior in quantity and quality have been produced, and for the most part secured in good condition.

Potatoes.—The condition of the potato crop, as a whole, is about ten per cent. above the average, all the large potato-growing States reporting a very favorable prospect. The New-England States are all below average, except Massachusetts, which is 101. The condition of the crop in this section has not materially changed since July, the improvement in some counties being balanced by the decline in others. Maine and Vermont report injuries from rust and rot in some localities. New-Hampshire and Connecticut are nearly average, and both show considerable improvement.

Sweet Potatoes.—The States reporting a condition full average are: New-Jersey, 102; Delaware, 100; North Carolina, 100; Mississippi, 114; Arkansas, 109; Tennessee, 100; Illinois, 100; Missouri, 102; and Kansas, 100. The States east of the Alleghany Mountains generally indicate an improvement since July. The South Atlantic and Gulf States, from South Carolina to Texas, show a decline of conditions, except Mississippi. Of the Southern inland States, Kentucky alone shows a marked decline—ten per cent. The States north of the Ohio River all indicate a loss, except Illinois, which slightly improved since July. West of the Mississippi River, Iowa somewhat declined, but other States very considerably improved. On the Pacific coast, California averages ninety-four, against ten per cent. on last report.

Wool.—The wool clip is of full average weight, or a little above, in nearly all the States. Those deficient are Massachusetts, four per cent.; Georgia and Oregon, three per cent.; Illinois and California, two per cent.; Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, one per cent. Wisconsin and Texas are two per cent. above the average. New-York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas are one per cent. above the average. The remaining States are a full average.

Tobacco.—The tobacco crop has greatly fallen off since the last report. From a condition twenty per cent. above the average July, our September returns indicate a reduction to ten per cent. below average. East of the Alleghany Mountains there has been, on a whole, an improvement. Massachusetts and Connecticut show a great upon the July condition, and are two per cent. above average, but this is about counterbalanced by a decline to two per cent. Below average in Maryland, produced by the excessive rains of August. New-York and Pennsylvania report some improvement, but are still below average. Virginia returns indicate a great improvement, and the condition twelve per cent. above average. Further down the coast the continued rains have uniformly depressed the condition of the crop.

Florida is full average. The Cuba tobacco of Gadsden County is superior to any crop since the war, both in quality and quantity. The small crops of the Gulf States and Arkansas show improvement, and, on the whole, a condition decidedly above the average.

The great tobacco region between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississipai, which produced about two-thirds of the census crop of 1869, shows a rapid decline since July, and a condition greatly below the average. The flooding rains that visited this region have inflicted considerable damage upon tobacco as well as other crops.

Tennessee has reduced her July average of 108 to 92.

Kentucky has fallen from 134 to 86, Ohio from 98 to 66, Indiana from 102 to 81, Illinois from 95 to 75, West Virginia from 97 to 94, and Wisconsin from 90 to 60.

West of the Mississippi River, Missouri, the only large tobacco-producing States shows a condition of five per cent. above the average—a gain of three per cent. since July, notwithstanding some local injuries by storms. The other States of this section, yielding but small crops, show some improvement, but are below the average. Insect injuries are rarely mentioned in our reports of this crop.

Hops.—New-York and Wisconsin, which together produce from three-fourths to four-fifths of all the hops grown in the United States, have largely increased their average, the former ten per cent. and the latter seven per cent. Kansas has also increased largely in hop raising, having increased her average fifty per cent. this year in the counties reporting. An increased average is also noted in Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Iowa, the increment of the last named being fourteen per cent. New-Hampshire, Delaware, and Kentucky maintained their last year's area, while the other hop producing States fell short.

A VOTER'S NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS.

The general election for this year will occur on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and already preparations are being made for it. Inspectors of Election are now being sworn in at the Bureau of Elections at Police Head-quarters, and the following-named days are those on which the registration of voters is to take place:

Tuesday, Oct. 5.
Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Friday, Oct. 22.
Saturday, Oct. 23.

Tuesday next is, therefore, the first day on which citizens can register their names to enable them to vote in the approaching campaign. As the success of the Republican ticket in the State, and of the friends of good government in the City, depends in a great measure on the number of honest men who will come to the polls, it is very desirable that all should take an early opportunity of qualifying themselves. There will be an office for registration in each election district of the City, which, on registration days, will be open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, thus affording ample opportunity to all persons to register. Each person must register in the election district in which he resides, and the qualifications are as follows: He must be an inhabitant of the State for one year preceding the election, a resident of the county for the last four months, and a resident of the district for thirty days next preceding the election. If he has changed his residence within thirty days from one Congressional, or Senatorial, or Assembly District to another, he cannot vote for Congressman, or Senator, or Assemblyman, as the case may be, but may vote the general ticket. Foreign-born citizens to be entitled to vote must have been naturalized at least ten days previous to the election.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 104.—*Herman Sturm, respondent, vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, appellants.*—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by John E. Parsons for respondent.

No. 118.—*Hannah Smith, respondent, vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, appellants.*—Argued by R. A. Stanton for respondents, appellants to submit.

No. 266.—*The People, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Stephen H. Powel et al., defendants in error.*—Argued by Mr. Moore, of counsel for people, and by Benjamin F. Tracy for defendant in error. Upon motion, and by consent of counsel, ordered that the return herein be amended to conform to the order of the court below. The case is still on.

Proclamation was made, and the court adjourned to Thursday, Sept. 30.

COURT NOTES.

The examination of Mr. George Wilkes in the libel suit brought by Mr. James F. Latham was adjourned yesterday to Friday at 10:30 A. M., before Justice Bixby at the Washington Place Police Court.

A further examination in the cases of Charles and Claudius Gomes, charged with having a large number of unstamped cigars in their possession, was had before United States Commissioner Shields, and both were held to answer.

A decision of some length was delivered yesterday by Judge Blatchford, in the United States Bankruptcy Court, in the case of Edward T. Wood, bankrupt. It was to the effect that application for discharge must be made within one year after the adjudication of bankruptcy.

Stephen M. Wilkins, of No. 253 Greenwich street, was charged yesterday at the Tombs Police Court with endeavoring to pass a fraudulent check purporting to have been drawn by Joseph Foulk's Sons on Samuel Charles Welsh, a jeweler, in payment for a gold watch valued at $270. He was held for trial.

Mary Smith, Louisa Bell, Virginia Moss, and Victoria Le Clair were yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with keeping disorderly houses. The first named was bailed, and the others were committed in default of $500 bail each to answer in the General Sessions.

In the matter of James D. Fowler and another against the Commercial Warehouse Company, John Baird, the Receiver of the company, was authorized by Judge Donohue yesterday to deliver to owners any United States Government bonds or other securities deposited with the company for safe-keeping only, provided such owners are not debtors to the company.

William H. Ramscar, who represents himself as the Superintendent of an institution entitled the "Peabody Home," in Lexington avenue, appeared yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses against an old lady of respectable appearance named Mary Allyn. As Ramscar introduced no witness to prove his charge, the Justice discharged the woman.

Francis Kennedy and Benjamin F. Barbour were placed on trial for petit larceny in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On being arraigned Barbour frankly told Assistant District Attorney Rollins that he was guilty of the offense charged, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Kennedy, though he protested his innocence, was found guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to the full penalty—six months in the Penitentiary, while he gave Barbour only four months.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins called up Christopher Meister, a milk dealer doing business at No. 259 Spring street, who was charged with selling adulterated milk. The complaint of Officer Jepson, of the Sanitary Board, charged that the milk offered for sale by Meister on March 29 last was adulterated twenty-four per cent. below the lowest legal standard. By advice of his counsel, Mr. Kintzing, the accused pleaded guilty and appealed to the leniency of the court, but Recorder Hackett said that the offense of Meister was a very grave one, and he therefore fined him $50.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR SENTENCED.

John Corbett, better known as "Jack" Corbett, the burglar who obtained considerable notoriety recently by being arrested as the supposed murderer of the late Mr. Noe, was placed on trial yesterday for burglary, in the Court of General Sessions. From the evidence produced, by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, it appeared that Corbett and another man were seen by a watchman on the opposite side of the street to enter and leave the store of Dr. Isaac H. Hatch, No. 52 East Twentieth street, on two different occasions. The watchman informed Dr. Hatch, and Corbett was arrested in the locality by Officer Thompson. Although the evidence was rather slight, Corbett offered no explanation, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found him guilty of burglary in the second degree. Corbett was convicted of assaulting Officer Thompson on the occasion of his arrest, and remanded for trial on the burglary indictment. Recorder Hackett sentenced him to the full penalty—ten years in the State Prison at hard labor.

A QUESTION OF PRESUMPTIVE FRAUD.

Julian Larue sold a factory on South Fifth avenue to William H. Lavine for $2,000, obtaining $250 cash, and promissory notes for the balance. Lavine was subsequently arrested on a charge that, with intent to defraud Larue, he had made a fictitious sale of the property to Bernard Lavine, or had transferred it, without consideration, to one Schwatz, and that William H. Lavine had told plaintiff to look to the indorser of the notes for their payment.

A motion was made yesterday, in Common Pleas, Special Term, by counsel for Lavine, to vacate the order of arrest on the grounds that the notes had not matured, that there was no proof that they would not be paid on maturity, and that Lavine had a perfect right to transfer the property without any presumption of fraud against him, as he was not indebted to Larue until the notes became due. Judge Loew reserved his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Baker vs. Kahn.—Reference ordered.

Orders Granted.—Matter of Ladock M. Birdsall; Matter of Angela Betancourt.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Motions Granted.—Van Emburgh vs. Drew; Brewsier vs. Ehrhardt et al.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Hall vs. Stock.—See memorandum for counsel.

Application Granted.—Matter of Charles Weeks.

Fountain vs. Fuller.—Counsel for the plaintiff should furnish me with a memorandum of the authorities relied upon and cited by him on the argument.

De Leyer vs. Wade.—Motion for leave to file supplemental complaint denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

De Leyer vs. Wade.—Motion to dismiss complaint granted unless plaintiff stipulate to try at next Equity Term, and pay $10 costs of motion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Nagle vs. McGinnis.	165—Matter of the Children's Aid Society.
49—Liddell vs. Paton, &c.	166—Matter of Fifth Avenue P. Church.
51—Standard Sugar Refining Company vs. Dayton.	167—Matter of Church of H. S.
70—Matter of Guar. Sav. Inst.	178—Hermann, &c., vs. Kornemann.
72—Gill vs. Guar. Sav. Inst.	181—National Broadway Bank vs. Int. P. Co.
88——vs.——.	190—Baird, Receiver, vs. Gossler.
95—Garsedt vs. Clark.	206—Hogan vs. Guar. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
108—Bergh, &c., vs. Busteed, &c.	218—Society for Ref. of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Schwars.
120—The S. S. En. Co. vs. Mason Manuf'g Co.	223—Kimball vs. Newton.
144—Matter of Brown.	
147—Macy, &c., vs. Lane.	
164—Matter of Hamilton.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James O'Brien, robbery. Thomas, Flood, Francis Leonard, John McCabe, robbery. Richard Donovan, robbery. James O'Brien, felonious assault and battery. John Reynolds, felonious assault and battery. William Tuite, felonious assault and battery. Henry Frank, rape. Julius Rosenburg, burglary. Daniel Crawford, grand larceny. Frank Judson, grand larceny. Robert Hil, grand larceny. Thomas Watson, George Howard, grand larceny. Thomas J. Weeks, Henry Lindberg, grand larceny. John Thulin, grand larceny. William Fitzsimmons, felonious assault and battery. Patrick Stafford, petit larceny. Bella Ryan, petit larceny. Patrick Kanary, petit larceny. Kate Monohan, petit larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Sept. 30: Nos. 122, 123, 131, 132, 27, 10, 11, 12.

MARRIED MISERY.

In obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, Mrs. Mathilde Rosenstein, wife of Leo Rosenstein, produced her four children in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, to await his decision on an application by her husband for the custody of the children. It appears that crossactions have been brought by the husband and wife for divorce, the wife charging the husband with infidelity, and with having abandoned her and her children in Europe. The husband denies the charge of abandonment, and accuses his wife of infidelity. Judge Donohue ruled that the father was presumptively the proper custodian of the children, the onus being on the wife to prove the contrary, and directed that testimony should be taken on this point.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union	76⅜	500 Lake Shore	53½
700 do. s3.	76	100 do. c.	53½
300 do.	76	200 do.	53⅝
100 do. c.	75⅞	1000 do. s3.	53½
200 do. s3.	75⅞	1500 do. s3.	53⅜
50 do.	75⅝	1500 do.	53⅜
800 do.	75⅞	200 do. s8.	53⅜
100 Union Pacific	70	100 do. s5.	53¼
100 Pacific Mail	36⅜	300 do. s3.	53¼
300 do.	36⅝	900 do.	53⅜
1000 do.	36⅝	100 do.	53⅝
3600 do.	36⅝	100 do.	53⅝
1600 do. s3.	36½	100 St. Paul	34¼
1500 do.	36½	50 do.	34⅝
1300 do.	36⅝	100 St. Paul Pf.	63¼
1200 do.	36½	250 do.	63⅛
400 do. b3.	36⅝	100 Mich. Central	55
1700 do. s3.	36½	100 do.	55⅛
100 do. s4.	36½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.	44
600 do.	36⅝	100 do.	43¾
500 do.	36½	200 do.	44
20 N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅜	100 do. c.	44
100 do. s3.	102	500 do.	44½
15 do.	102	300 Tol. & Wab. b3.	6½
100 do. c.	102	300 do.	6½
100 North-west'n. s5.	39¼	200 Ohio & Miss.	16⅝
100 N. West. Pf. b3.	54	100 do.	16¼
400 At. & Pac. Pf.	10½	100 do.	16⅜
100 Erie Railway	16⅞	200 do. s3.	16¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. b. c.	121½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	123¾	10,000 U.S.5-20 R.	120⅝
500 U.S.5-20 C. '62, Called Bs. c.	118¼	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b. c.	120⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. b. c. c.	119⅛	10,000 U.S.5-20 R. '68.	121¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S.C. 6s, n. N.F.	5	100 Pac.R.of Mo. b.c.	45¼
1,000 B'klyn 7s P.L.	110¾	100 Mich. Cen. b30.	55½
5,000 B'klyn6s, W.L.	103¾	200 do. c.	53½
2,000 Tenn.6s, o. b.c.	51½	700 do. s3.	56½
1,000 Chl.&N.W.S.F.	108	20 do.	56½
15,000 C.&N.W.c.c.g.b.	87	200 do.	57
1,000 Chl. & M. Pf.	50	50 do.	57½
1,000 C. C. C. & I.	107	100 do.	57⅜
8,000 Mor. & Es. C. bs.	101½	100 do.	57⅜
2,000 H. & St. Jo. Sk. c.	76½	700 L.S.& M.So. b.c. s3.	53⅜
1,000 do. s3.	76⅝	200 do. s3.	53⅜
3,000 Erie 2d. b.c. c.	100	200 do. b3.	53⅜
2,000 Mich. So. S. F.	108¼	700 do. s3.	53½
1,000 Lake Sh. D. bs.	102⅜	3500 do.	53⅜
9,000 do.	103	2500 do.	53⅜
5,000 Mich. C. 7s. b3.	103	2000 do.	53⅞
5,000O. & Miss. C. & F.	89	5000 do.	54
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	106⅜	3250 do.	54⅛
55,000 do.	107	1600 do.	54¼
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.	103⅜	3700 do.	54⅜
10,000 do.	103⅞	1000 do. b3.	54⅜
24,000 do.	104	100 do. s3.	54⅞
15,000 do.	104⅛	300 do. c.	54⅜
1,000 Union Pac. Pf.	94	200 do.	54¼
15,000 do. b.c.	91¼	200 do. b3.	54⅛
4,000 U.P. 7s, L.G. b.c.	102	27 do.	53⅞
15,000 do.	101¾	100 do. s3.	54⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.	82	500 do.	54¼
2,000 G.W. 1st. '80.	80	100 C. C. C. & I. b.c.	51
1,000 Chl. & Mil. 1st.	93½	100 do. s3.	51
1,000P. of Mo. 1st. b.c.	89¾	100 Chl.&N.W.b.c. b3.	39⅜
10 Met. Bank.	131	200 do.	39⅜

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	15	Leather, sides	4,632
Beans, bbls.	274	Resin, bbls.	5,144
Flour, bbls.	9,646	Spirits Turp., bbls.	787
Meal, bbls.	100	Tar, bbls.	680
Wheat, bushels	111,706	Rice, pks.	0
Corn, bushels	85,318	Dried Chaff, bags	100
Oats, bushels	89,075	Skins, bales	70
Malt, bushels	6,060	Sugar, bbls.	387
Peas, bushels	300	Pea-nuts, bushels	60
Grass-seed, bags	340	Oil-cake, pks	157
Bees-wax, pks	2	Beef, pks	60
Buckwheat, bags	109	Pork, pks	65
Cotton, bales	6,575	Cut-meats, pks	767
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Lard, tcs	1,348
Dried Fruit, pks	22	Butter, pks	4,592
Eggs, bbls	1,262	Cheese, pks	17,748
Hemp, bales	61	Tea, pks	1,635
Hops, bales	105	Tallow, pks	545
Hides, No	4,407	Tobacco, hhds	45
Hides, bales	457	Tobacco, pks	583
Lubric'g. Oil, bbls	60	Wool, bales	72
Lead, pigs	789	Whisky, bbls	294
Metal, bales	452		

ASHES—Very quiet; Pots, jobbing, at $5 75@$6 ₱ 100 lb.; Pearls nominal.

BAGGING—Sales, 2,500 rolls Domestic Cloth, on private terms, and 50 bales Calcutta do., 9½c.

BEES-WAX—Yellow selling less freely; quoted at 32c. @34c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been held with rather more steadiness on a fair movement in the leading kinds.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly purchased at unaltered figures.

COAL—A moderate business has been reported in the leading kinds, chiefly in domestic product; quotations remaining as before.

COCOA—Has been dull and weak; prices nominally as in our last.

COTTON—In early deliveries there has been a moderate business at rather easier prices. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,152 bales, (of which 400 bales were on last evening,) including 750 bales to spinners, 17 bales to speculators, and 345 bales to shippers....Future deliveries opened 1-16c. lower, but later reacted and ruled steady for awhile, closing weak at a decline of 9-32c., as compared with the closing figures of yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,600 bales, (of which were 8,700 bales on last evening, and 7,700 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales more at the close, on basis of Middling, with September options closing at 13 1-16c.; October, 12¾c.@12 25-32c.; November, 12⅝c.@12 21-32c.; December, 12⅝c.@12 21-32c.; January, 12⅝c.@12 25-32c.; February, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; March, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; April, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; May, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; June, 13 25-32c.@13 27-32c.; July, 13 31-32c.@14c.; August, 14 1-16c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb.... The receipts at this port since our last have been 6,575 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,866 bales, against 8,214 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 51,222 bales, against 29,347 bales same time last week.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10¾
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11¼
Good Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	11⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜
Low Middling	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13
Strict Low Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 7-16	13 5-16
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13⅜
Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	13⅞
Strict Good Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14¼
Middling Fair	14½	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜
Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅜	Low Middling	12
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅛	Middling	12⅜

DRUGS—Have been held firmly with a good jobbing inquiry noted, Carolina, fair ordinary to choice quoted $7 25@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 75, gold; Patna, free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4 @$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in fair demand, Liverpool sack attracting most attention. Values essentially unaltered.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted steady at 5½c.@5½c., gold, ₱ lb., but quite dull.

SEED—Of Linseed 1,500 bags brought $1 85, gold.

SKINS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies within our previous range.

SOAP—Has been firm and in fair demand, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8½c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Bureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

STARCH—Has been in moderately active request, with Western Corn quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Potato at 4½c. @5c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been in demand at previous rates. Sicily quoted at from $72 50@$125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $60@ $65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm on the basis of 7⅜c.@8½c. for fair to good refining Cuba on a fairly active inquiry. Sales add up 1,710 hhds., of which 863 hhds. Cuba at 7⅜c.@8 1-16, for fair to about good refining; 670 hhds. do. at 7⅜c.@8⅛c.; 126 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; 50 hhds. at. Croix at 7½c. @7⅝c., and Patna yesterday 400 hhds. Cuba at the quoted range; Refined have been in good demand at unchanged prices.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 90,000 lb. prime at 10½c.; market steady....Of steamine, 110 tcs. Western sold on the basis of 15¾c. for choice.

TEAS—Have been quiet; a sale of 700 half-chests of Japan was made to-day on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls at $1 19½, and 100 bbls. at $1 20; closing at $1 20, showing a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted firm, especially so for berth room, with a much lighter offering of accommodation, which circumstances were against free movement, though a good demand has been noted, particularly for room for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions. The chartering movement was on a restricted scale, with rates, however, quoted steady. Vessels for Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum attracted a fair share of attention, but the bids were not quite satisfactory, as a rule, and negotiations were making slow progress. Tonnage for Lumber and Deals was moderately sought after, the latter almost exclusively in the provincial markets for provincial loading, with quotations ruling essentially as before. A light demand was noted for vessels for the West Indies, rates on which were nominally unaltered....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 450 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@11-32d. ₱ lb.; 8,200 bxs. Cheese at 30s.@ 35s., nearly all at 35s.; 700 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton, with room for Wheat quoted at 7½d. bid, and 8d. asked. ₱ bushel; also a Norwegian bark, 439 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d., and a British bark, hence, with about 5,100 bbls., at 4s. 3d. for Refined Petroleum, and 4s. 4½d. for Residuum....For London, by steam, 10,000 bxs. Cheese, at 40s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, (direct shipments hence,) reported on private terms; and 19,000 bushels Wheat, (or through freight,) at 11d. ₱ bushel....For Bristol direct, a British bark, 450 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to 5s. 6d. for Grain ₱ quarter....For Belfast, an Austrian bark, 890 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with Syrup, at 30s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, (west coast of Ireland excluded,) a Norwegian bark, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s....For Falmouth, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 6s....For Bremen, a German bark, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., (reported as with option of Hamburg.)

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875.

On a heavy run of horned Cattle, ranging from poor to coarse and fat, with only a few car-loads of good quality Beeves, trade was slow at low rates. Prices at Sixtieth Street Yards ranged from 8½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 4½ to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 4¼ to 7 cwt. From 54 lb. to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. The markets closed weak, with several herds unsold. Milch Cows still slow of sale at $42@$76 50 ₱ head. Calves included. Veals in fair demand at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves slow of sale at 6c.@7c.; also at $6 75 @$8 50 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs very slow of sale even in small lots; Sheep sold at 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 6¾c.@8½c. Live Hogs sold on yesterday afternoon in small lots at $3 35 ₱ cwt.; City dressed, by wing to over high rates, inactive at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Select quality Light Pigs, 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 85 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 119 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 102 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@ 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 45 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold on commission 10 State Steers, quality poor, at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 2 State Oxen at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt.; 2 State Oxen for $150. Ulery & Cary sold for Gest 138 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@ 13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 105 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. W. Heyed sold for self 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. N. Meyer sold for self 73 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Knowlton sold 1 State Veal, weight 190 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 8 State Veals, weight 1,280 lb., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 1 grass Calf, weight 280 lb. at 6c. ₱ lb.; 1 grass Calf, weight 108 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 10 cars of Mixed Native and Cherokee Steers at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 4½ cwt. and 7 cwt.; left on sale 8 cars of Native Steers. T. Wheeler sold 1 Cow and her Calf for $60.

At Forty-fifth Street Sheep Market.—Burns & Elliott sold 3 State Veals, weight 440 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 53 Grass Calves at $6 75 ₱ head; 15 Grass Calves at $8 50 ₱ head; 23 State Sheep, weight 2,060 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 19 selected Sheep, for shipment, weight 2,605 lb., terms private; 252 State Lambs, weight 15,695 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 81 State Lambs, weight 5,420 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 106 State Lambs, weight 7,530 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 4 Veals, weight 780 lb., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Bull, gross weight 850 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 38 Sheep, gross weight 3,560 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 4,190 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 4 Bulls, gross weight 3,210 lb., at 3¼c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 850 lb., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,620 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 3,210 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Covey & McPherson sold for J. McPhilin 29 fair Ohio Steers at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Klopfer & Co., 20 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. For Sherman sold for R. W. Allerton 60 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; held on sale 81 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for L. Meyer, 50 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; held on sale 64 Virginia Steers. F. Sammis sold for Klopfer & Co., 91 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Morris & Waixels, 57 Texan Steers at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; held on sale 44 Colorado Steers. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 19 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 118 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 19 poor Indiana Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. B. Westheimer sold for Christie & Sparrow 71 Indiana Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c. @11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for A. Swope 48 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt., scant, with 50c. on ₱ head. For Lehmann Bros. 108 common Virginia Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. Sammis sold for Anderson & Co. 53 common Virginia Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with 50c. off ₱ head, weight 5⅝ cwt., scant. E. Vogel sold for Morris & Waixels 52 Texan Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 23 poor Missouri Steers at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt. E. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 100 Texan Steers, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 90 Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 Colorado Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., for J. Harper, 17 Kentucky Oxen at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. There were sold on commission for J. M. Fillin, 18 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. Judd & Buckingham sold 20 Lambs, weight 1,280 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Kane & Hauver sold 75 Jersey Ewes, weight 100 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 91 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 15 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 60 lb. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 115 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 64 lb. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 4 Jersey Lambs, weight 73 lb. ₱ head, at 9½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,134 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 238 Veals and Calves, 618 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 4,368 Sheep and Lambs, 810 Veals and Calves, 6 Cows, 4 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,861 Hogs, 118 Steers.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 2,196 head of horned Cattle, 1,721 Sheep and Lambs, 1,923 Hogs.

Cross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Sept. 27, 1875: 75 head of horned Cattle, 5,219 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 1,273 Veals and Calves, 4,395 Hogs, 33 Horses.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 748 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,378 head, or 494 cars, of which 265 cars were through consignments, the balance only being here, against 543 cars for the same time last week, (a difference in the run for the week thus far of 49 cars less,) and 587 cars for the same week last year; the market was fairly active at per decline on all grades of good Cattle, and a shade off on common and medium grades. The attendance of all classes of purchasers was good; about all good Cattle sold, a fair quantity of medium and common remaining unsold; 2,500 head were disposed of; sales of Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,016 to 1,204 lb., at $4 60@$5 30; Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,164 to 1,372 lb., at $5 75@$6 60; Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,005, 1,353 to 1,471 lb., at $4 75@$5 75@$6 25; Illinois Steers, ranging from 977 to 1,122 lb., at $4 40@$5 30; Texas and Cherokee Steers ranging from 911 to 1,176 lb., at $4@$5 50. Cows and Heifers at $3 75@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,400 head, against 20,800 head for the same time last week, and 14,000 head for the same time last year; market fairly active; good demand; prices strong at last week's quotations on all grades of Sheep and Lambs; 7,500 head were disposed of; 5,200 head of Lambs and 2,300 head of Sheep; majority of the transactions for Eastern trade; quality of Sheep for the week generally medium to poor, but few lots of good Sheep offering; this week's quality of Lambs was good; demand brisk; all disposed of; six cars medium quality of Sheep only remaining unsold; sales of Ohio Sheep ranging from 80 to 93 lb., at $4 65@$5 75; Michigan Sheep, ranging from 82 to 97 lb., at $4 65@$5 95; Indiana Sheep, ranging from 87 to 96 lb., at $4 50@$5 65; Canada Sheep, ranging from 124 to 140 lb., at $5 12½@$5 50; Canada Lambs, ranging from 79 to 82 lb., at $6 12½@$6 25@$6 50, according to quality; Michigan Lambs, averaging 66 lb., at $5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 8,600 head for the same time last week, and 21,300 head for the same time last year; market moderately active and demand fair; 900 head disposed of, all offered, the balance of the fresh arrivals being through consignments; no Grassers in the market; quotations —Yorkers, $5@$5 25; heavy Hogs, $3 30@$3 60; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; official receipts yesterday, 7,800 head; market active but low, except for shipping grades; sales, common to good shipping, $3@$4; choice to extra, $4 25@$6 35; Cows, $2 50@$3 50; rough lots, $3 75@ $4; shipments, 1,050 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market active and strong and 10c@15c. higher; sales, light, $7 90@$8 25; heavy, $7@$7 90; closed with pens empty; shipments, 3,900 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market firm and fairly active; sales, $3@$5 50.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 29.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been quiet and prices are ¼c. @¾c. lower; sales, very best at 5¾c.@6¼c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; Medium or good fair quality, 3¾c.@ 4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 2½c.@ 3¾c.; at outset sales at 4c.@6c.; receipts, 4,797 head; sales, 2,682 head. Hogs have been in good demand and prices have advanced ¼c.; range 10¾c.@11¾c.; receipts, 5,035 head. Sheep have been in limited demand at unchanged rates; range 4c.@5½c.; Lambs, $1@$4 each; receipts, 5,863 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 3,825 bales; gross receipts, 3,953 bales; exports, coastwise, 838 bales; sales, 1,080 bales; stock, 19,190 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.@12 11-16c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅜c.@12½c.; net receipts, 2,131 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,897 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 16,684 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 29.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12⅜c. @12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.@11½c.; net receipts, 509 bales; exports, coastwise, 688 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 7,801 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29.—Cotton weak: Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 595 bales; exports, coastwise, 45 bales; sales, 1,426 bales; stock, 16,382 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,579 bales; gross receipts, 2,094 bales; sales, 2,250 bales; stock, 29,310 bales.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 29.—Cotton steady, demand active; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; net receipts, 882 bales; sales, 1,020 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 29.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin quiet at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 55.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Sept. 29, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William Kennelly sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25.3 by 98.9, situate on Avenue A, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, for $4,900, to William and Philip Hardenbook, parties in interest. J. Thomas Stearns, under a similar decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, disposed of a one-half interest in five lots, together forming a plot in size 155 by 122.6, on Washington avenue, east side, known as lot No. 3 of map of village of Morrisania, for $4,350, the purchaser being J. R. Stevens. The sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of lots belonging to the old Dykeman estate was adjourned to Oct. 13. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only sales noticed for to-day are the following:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with two-story brick extension, 14 by 36, and lot 101.5 feet deep, No. 27 West Forty-fifth street, west of Fifth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, stable, and plot, 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Samuel A. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on West Fifty-first street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

NEW-YORK,
By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame house and lot, Avenue A., e. s., 25.2 ft. s. of 122d st., lot 25.3x98.9.....	$4,900
Half interest in 5 lots, Washington av., e. s., known as lot No. 3 of village of Morrisania, 23d Ward; lots form plot 155.4x122.6.....	$4,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Attorney st., Nos. 68 and 69, leasehold; Joseph Lufller to Martha Lahr..... nom

Broome st., s. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Essex st., 24.6x 64.3; Bertha Koburger to Franz Backhaus..... $22,500

East Broadway, s. s., 83.4 ft. e. of Gouverneur st., 21.7x111.2, leasehold; Franklin K. Barnes, Administrator, to A. McGerald..... nom.

Clinton st., s. s., 99 ft. e. of Stanton st., 25x 93.7; Oliver J. Wells to Robert L. Belknap.... 8,000

Front st., w. s., Nos. 262 and 264, 33.3½x64; John S. Young to Joseph Levy..... 30,000

Hamilton st., No. 28, 25x50; Bridget, wife of Thomas Connery, and husband, to Thomas J. Rush..... 6,500

Jackson av., (Morrisania,) 11 lots; Robert J. Palmer to David McMasters..... 36,000

James slip, n. e. corner South st., No. 16 James slip, No. 189 South st., also, 23d st., s. s., 362.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., lot 25x100, 344th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.6x98.9; James Cruikshank, Trustee, to Robert W. James..... nom.

James slip, same property, &c., James Cruikshank, Trustee, to Julia L. Wood and others..... nom.

Madison av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 53d st., 20x95; Mary P. Belknap and others to Edward St. J. Hays..... 38,500

Washington av., e. s., irregular, Morrisania; William V. McDaniel, Referee, to G. DeW. Clocke..... 10

1st av., w. s., 40.9 ft. n. of 21st st., 25x100, (leasehold;) Theresa Pregel to Anastasia Kix.. 11,500

1st av., e. s., of 59th st., 28.1x91.2x 22.6x94, leasehold; Samuel Hirsch to Albert A. Levi..... nom.

2d av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 20x70; John Schappert and wife to Anna M., wife of Philip Bayer..... 13,500

2d st., s. s., refers to partition map; Moritz Koppe to Joseph Beilesheim..... nom.

26 av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 8th st., 35x120; Adam Weber to Louis Weber..... 30,200

7th av., n. w. corner of 58th st., 5 lots, ⅜ parts of, leasehold; Samuel Engle to Leonard Appleby..... 5,500

8d av., n. w. corner of 74th st., 22.2x71; 3 do., 74th st., n. s., 71 ft. e. of of 3d av., 19x62.2; also, 31st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x 100.5; George Keller and wife to Marie E. Thewyer..... 30,500

47th st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x 100.4; Henry Hoyt to Annie M. Halley..... nom.

52d st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 2d av., 19x100.5; Edward T. Hassey to Benjamin F. Tapping.. 14,000

54th st., s. s., 74 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5; John Thompson to James Thompson..... 34,000

54th st., n. w. corner of 10th av., 25.5x75; Henry Wendelken and wife to G. Wendelken. 30,000

57th st., North River, s. s., 324.7½ ft. w. of Joseph Levy and wife to John S. Young..... 90,000

62d st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 240x 100.5; Henry Leger (Executor of) to A. F. Holly..... 78,600

62d st., same property; Augustus F. Holly and wife to Thomas Gearty..... 78,600

75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2; Richard C. Beamish (Referee) to Charles Koch..... 6,400

75th st., same property; Charles Koch and wife to Theresa Koehler..... 15,000

75th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2; Charles Koch to Mary Koch..... 15,000

115th st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x irregular; also 3d av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 87th st., 25x80; Maria, wife of Samuel F. Simpson, Executrix, to Simpson..... nom.

122d st., n. w. corner of Avenue A., 25.2x125 x110x75.7x25x100 (L lot;) also Avenue A., w. s., 100.10 ft. n. of 122d st., 25x100; Robert L. Belknap and wife to Marcus H. Weeks.. 11,400

124th st., same property; Francis H. Weeks and wife to Robert L. Belknap..... 11,400

134th st., n. and s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 200x99.11 and 100x99.11; William A. Juck and wife to Fred Hanbaer..... 20,000

Henry Clews and others, general assignment to J. Nelson Tappen (cept. 28,) Broome st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Pitt st., 25x87.6; E. D. Brown and others, Trustee, to Peter Noelke..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Nos. 406, 408, and 410 Water st., five years from May 1, 1875; John McGrane, (Executor of,) to Owen Dugan..... $720

14th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x103.3, twenty-one years from May 1, 1875; Mary A. C. Rogers to Charles L. Norris and others..... 500

Leroy st., Nos. 151, 153, and 155, and Washington st., Nos. 609, 602, and 604, six years from May 1, 1875; John W. Lewis to Edward J. Lewis..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Bread st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE NEAR 52D ST. and close to 5th av., a full-sized high-stoop brown-stone house, built by day's work, in perfect order, and palatial throughout; can be bought at a low figure, including mirrors, chandeliers, &c. Full particulars and permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY 20X65-foot house on 53d st., near Madison av., at a low price; well built; cabinet finish; recently overhauled and thoroughly frescoed; dining-room and pantry on first floor; must be seen to be appreciated. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, corner Broadway and Wall st.

$13,000—FOR SALE A FOUR-STORY brick and brown-stone house, in good order; unexceptionable neighborhood; five minutes from Fifth Avenue Hotel; immediate possession. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 2,284.

MUST BE SOLD AT SOME RATE—A TWO-story frame house and small lot on Morris av., near 150th st.; worth $2,000; will be sold cheap. Inquire of owner, THOMAS CHADWICK.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, Ebasinet finish, 22x75x100, beautifully furnished; 57th st., near 5th av.; price very reasonable. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUY A LOT AT CREEDMOOR OR QUEENS.

Land high and well drained.

STREET'S ALL GRADED.

30 MINUTES from Hunter's Point by TWO RAILROADS.

Early and late trains.

POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoin the property.

A BUILDING, LOAN and SAVINGS SOCIETY (to be organized and controlled by purchasers of lots) will loan money to those desiring to build.

LOTS $150 to $250 each.

PAYMENTS $10 PER MONTH.

Half of the monthly payments to go to Building Fund if desired by the purchasers.

For maps and further particulars see

CREEDMOOR LAND ASSOCIATION,
BLACKWELL & RIKER, Agents,
No. 4 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE of the late Caleb Wilday, situated in the village of Pleasantville, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City of New-York, containing five acres of land; good house, containing ten rooms; also a barn and carriage-house; plenty of good fruit and water; convenient to church and school. The executors being desirous to close the estate will sell low on reasonable terms. For information inquire on the premises, or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE—Thirty miles in New-Jersey; seventy acres cultivated, balance wood and pasture; on place is a saw mill in operation; never failing power; terms easy; mill will pay interest. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre st.

COZZENS' HOTEL.—FOR SALE, THIS ELEgant hotel, with forty-two acres of land, situate on the Hudson, near West Point, either with or without the furniture. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHern District of New-York.—ROBERT DEMING, as Assignee in Bankruptcy of ANSON B. BIRDSALL vs. ANSON B. BIRDSALL and others.

Under and by virtue of a decree in the above-entitled action, entered on the second day of September, 1875, I, the undersigned, Receiver of all and singular the property hereinafter described, duly appointed by said decree, will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., by Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, the following described land and buildings thereon, viz.:

All those seven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the south-easterly corner of Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, and running easterly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point opposite the centre line of a party wall, thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line one hundred and twenty-five feet to Lexington avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet five inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And, also, all those nine certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in said City and ward, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Forty-seventh street, distant one hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the south-easterly corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-seventh street, and opposite the centre line of a party wall, and running thence southerly through the centre of said party wall, and parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block aforesaid; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred and sixty feet; thence northerly, parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to Forty-seventh street, and thence westerly, along the southerly line of Forty-seventh street one hundred and sixty feet to the point or place of beginning.

NEW-YORK, 17th September, 1875.

EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 27 West 45TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

West 45th st.—The very desirable four-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone dwelling and lot No. 27 West 45th st.; dwelling is 20x50 feet, and two-story extension 14x26 feet; has all the modern conveniences and is in fair order; lot 20x100.5 feet. Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP Houses,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille de Madame Angot—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Hardynn, Mons. De Querey, Mons. Castel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Rytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Our Boys.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Flying Scud.—Mr. George Belmore.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Around The World.—(Grand spectacle.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudevilles and Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities.—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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THE TIMES BY THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain The Times *within a radius of 500 miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* The Sunday Times *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any increase in the orders from newsdealers.*

The failure of the Third Avenue Savings Bank would have been a much more serious event at the time of the last great run upon it in 1872, than it will be to-day. At that time its deposits aggregated five millions of dollars and its open accounts numbered at least three times as many as they do now. The bank has never recovered from the effects of that celebrated ten weeks' run, which it met so resolutely, and its present insolvency is simply due to the impossibility of realizing the nominal value of the injudicious investments whose exposure led to the various runs which have marked the history of the institution. The unfortunate experience of 1872 left the bank with rather less than a million of dollars on deposit, and it has not been able to make any very large addition to this aggregate. The bank has been struggling along during the last three years with an acknowledged deficit in its exchequer. The increased business which was expected to retrieve its fortunes never came, and the dubious securities in its safe have shrunk rather than grown in value. So the bank has at length been obliged to close its doors with liabilities of $1,340,000 to its eight thousand depositors, and with assets whose immediate conversion would certainly fail to pay more than fifty cents on the dollar. The case is a very hard one for thousands of frugal working people, who may have looked to these deposits as their mainstay throughout the Winter.

Yesterday the Senate Committee of Investigation into the administration of the City and County government of New-York opened their sessions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The affairs of the Department of Charities and Correction were first taken up, and some interesting facts were elicited. For instance, Commissioner Brennan's glowing summary of the amount of work done by the able-bodied inmates of Blackwell's Island finds a curious commentary in his admissions that at the present rate of progress it would take about fifteen years to finish the workshop now in course of construction, and that the island sea-wall, on which great stress is laid, has been in progress during the last thirty years. Senators Booth, Tobey, and Bradley can do a great deal of service to the tax-payers of this City by making a patient and thorough examination of some of the chief avenues of Municipal expenditure. From the boulevard laborers upward, the large majority of City employes are chiefly engaged in cheating the people out of a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. By anything like an efficient and economical administration of our affairs, several millions of dollars a year might be saved on taxation, and if the committee can succeed in showing at what points a saving can be effected, their sessions will certainly not have been in vain.

All commercial nations have an interest in the present threatening dispute between Great Britain and China. Late advices from China are to the effect that the matters under debate are as far as ever from being settled. In addition to the grievance which Great Britain had in the murder of Mr. Margary, a commissioner of exploration on the Burmese frontier, it is now complained that the Chinese Government has taken a hostile attitude on the question of treaty revision. On various pretexts the Chinese have deferred the promised relaxation in treaty stipulations, by which Great Britain and other friendly powers were to be allowed enlarged commercial facilities in the Empire. Instead of there being any prospect of a speedy performance of these repeated promises, China refuses to do anything or to pledge its faith to anything whatever. The Oriental policy of dissimilation and delay still continues in vogue. It is said that the Chinese are preparing for another great war. Fortunately, they have relinquished the idea of burning their open ports, but they are evidently not in a mood at present to favor peace and commerce.

The regatta to-day will be a very picturesque and pleasant spectacle if the wind and sunshine will only lend their aid. The entries consist to a very great extent of centre-board boats, though it is understood that several of the large keel boats will accompany the fleet over the course. For purposes of speed in smooth water, there is no question that the centre-board boats have the advantage. Indeed, the unwillingness of the large keel boats to sail for Rear Commodore Kane's prizes to-day, is probably due to the fact that they have hardly any chance of beating their centre-board competitors. If the object of yachting was simply to sail races in the harbor or the Sound, it would be folly for any New-York yachtsman to build a keel boat. Yachts, however, ought to be something more than mere racing machines, and it is on this ground that the opponents of the centre-board base their arguments.

ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER.

Elections of more or less importance will be held in seven States and one Territory in October, the one which will attract the greatest interest, and have most influence on those to occur in November, being held in Ohio. This will fall on Tuesday, the 12th day of the month. Previous to that—on Monday, the 4th—the people of Connecticut will elect their town officers and vote upon two proposed amendments to their State Constitution. One of these amendments is important, as it provides that the time for holding the annual elections shall be changed from April to November, thus coinciding with the time of the election of Congressmen, after November, 1876; that the State officers and members of the State Senate shall hold office for two years, and that the Legislature shall meet in January, instead of in May. It also provides that in the election of State Senators those representing the even-numbered districts shall be chosen one year, and those in the odd districts the next year, one-half the number going out each year. The second amendment empowers the Legislature to restore, by a two-thirds vote, the franchise to men who have forfeited it by a conviction for crime. A majority vote on these amendments will ratify them.

On Tuesday, Oct. 12, elections will be held in Ohio, Iowa, and Nebraska. Our readers know how earnestly the canvass is being contested in the first-named State, where the management of the public schools is becoming a vital question, and the direct issue is brought whether the nation's promise, through Congress, that specie payments shall be resumed on the 1st of January, 1879, shall be honestly kept, or whether such resumption shall be indefinitely postponed and the amount of the currency be still further increased. The Republican ticket is headed by Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor, and Thomas L. Young for Lieutenant Governor, while the Democrats present Gov. William Allen for re-election, and Gen. Samuel F. Cary for Lieutenant Governor. The Prohibitionists also placed a ticket in the field some time since, with Jay Odell for Governor, but very little has been heard of it lately. Gov. Allen was elected two years ago by the small plurality of 817 votes over Gov. Edward F. Noyes, who had been nominated by the Republicans for re-election. The total vote for Allen was 214,654, and for Noyes, 213,837. The Prohibitionists then polled 10,081 votes for their candidate for Governor; and there was an independent nomination by what was at the time sportively called the Homeless Party, which polled 9,971 votes. All the other Republican candidates for State officers, except Governor, were elected by majorities ranging from 177, for State Treasurer, to 1,754, for member of the Board of Public Works. For Secretary of State last year the Democrats cast 238,406 votes, the Republicans, 221,204, and the Prohibitionists, 7,815.

An amendment to the Constitution of Ohio is also to be voted upon on the 12th, which is acceptable to the great mass of both parties, and will probably meet with little opposition at the polls. It is designed to relieve the Supreme Court of the State of much business now pressing upon it, and provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the indorsement of the Senate, of a commission of five members, for three years, who shall pass by a majority vote upon such cases as may, by agreement, be referred to them. The amendment also authorizes that the commission may be renewed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, every ten years for the term of two years, on the certificate of the Supeme Court that it is desirable. The Supreme Judges strongly recommend this amendment, saying that the business of the court is now four or five years in arrears, and is steadily on the increase. Another proposed amendment to be voted upon authorizes the Legislature to lay a special tax on dogs without regard to their value, and to provide for the confiscation and killing of such animals when this tax is not paid.

The campaign in Iowa has not been so closely contested as in Ohio, the Republicans having a very large preponderance there, and their success being assured unless they fail, through overconfidence, to bring out their vote. Here the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Instruction, one-half the members of the State Senate, and the full House of Representatives are to be chosen. Two amendments to the Constitution of the State are submitted to the vote of the people, one of which authorizes woman's suffrage by striking out the word "male" where it occurs in connection with the right of suffrage, and the other brings the document into harmony with the amended Federal Constitution by striking out the word "white." Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood leads the Republicans as their candidate for Governor, and the Democrats will throw their votes for Hon. Shepherd Leffler. At the last election for Governor, in 1873, the Republican vote of Iowa was 105,122, and the Democratic 82,564. The Legislature now to be elected will elect a successor to United States Senator Wright, whose term will expire in 1877.

The election in Nebraska will be for three Judges of the Supreme Court and six Regents of the State University, and for a few members of the Legislature, to fill vacancies. More important than these will be the vote on the proposed new Constitution for the State. This increases the membership of the lower house of the Legislature from 52 members to 114, increases the number of District Judges, and creates certain new judicial and executive officers. It places new restrictions upon the expenditure of money, provides new checks upon hasty legislation, and forbids any State officer or member of the Legislature from being interested in any contract with the State, or any county or city, during his term or within a year after its expiration. The fate of the proposed instrument is uncertain.

On Wednesday, Oct. 20, California will hold its judicial election, choosing at the same time its Superintendent of Instruction. The independent candidate for the latter office has retired, and the contest will lie between Ezra P. Carr, Republican, and O. P. Fitzgerald, Democrat, but it is doubtful if the contest is a strict party one. The full official vote of the State for Governor at the election in September has not yet been promulgated, but unofficial figures give a Democratic majority of 973, the totals being: For Irwin, Democrat, 61,525; Phelps, Republican, 30,922; Bidwell, Independent, 29,630.

On Monday, Oct. 25, elections are to be held in Oregon and Colorado. In Oregon, the election is a special one to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. George A. La Dow, Democrat. Mr. La Dow was elected last Fall by a vote of 9,642, to 9,340 for Richard Williams, Republican, and 6,350 for Timothy W. Davenport, Independent. There are now three candidates in the field—Henry Warren, Republican, Lafayette Lane, Democrat, and George M. Whitney, Independent. The election in Colorado will be for the choice of members of a convention to prepare a constitution preliminary to the admission of the Territory as a State into the Union on the 4th of July, 1876, the enabling act of Congress having been approved by the President on the 3d of March last. If carried, the convention will meet in Denver on the 20th of December next.

The final election of the month will be held in Missouri, on Saturday, Oct. 30, when the new constitution, adopted in convention on the 2d of August last, will be submitted to the vote of the people. It is thought the instrument will be ratified by a large majority.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

A long and bitter contest was naturally expected in the Convention of the Massachusetts Republicans at Worcester yesterday; but Hon. Alexander H. Rice was nominated for Governor on the third ballot. The remainder of the ticket was filled up without serious difficulty, and an admirable platform was adopted without debate. On the first ballot Mr. Rice had 451 votes, in a total vote of 1,084; Dr. Loring had 332; Charles Francis Adams had 253, and there was a small scattering vote. This practically decided the contest. The second ballot showed Rice increasing at the expense of both of the other prominent candidates. Rice was nominated on the third ballot by five hundred and seventy-six votes out of a total ballot of about one thousand. Loring had then dropped down to less than one hundred, but Adams retained nearly all the votes with which he began, having lost only four. As had been already intimated would be the case, the Loring strength went to Rice; that of Adams remained with him steadfastly to the end. There was, however, a large unpledged vote, of which the Adams men expected to secure a goodly share. Considering that they went late into the canvass, and with a known strength of only about one hundred, the friends of Mr. Adams probably think they have good reason to be satisfied with their achievements. They have scared the professional politicians, and have made, after a few days of preparation, a demonstration in convention which was somewhat formidable, to say the least.

It was early evident that Loring could not be nominated for Governor. The only question was that which related to the time of his withdrawal. He staid in the field after his defeat was sure, and his forces were thrown into the ranks of Rice's supporters, so that the balloting ended before people at a distance had supposed it had fairly begun. The nomination of Mr. Rice is strong, popular, and thoroughly respectable. As Mayor of Boston for several terms, and Congressman for eight years, the Republican nominee for Governor has won a good reputation for integrity and administrative ability. With the reckless, talky men of the Butler stripe, he is reckoned too well bred and gentlemanly to cut much of a figure in local politics. But the handsome majorities by which he has repeatedly been called to high office by his fellow-citizens give the lie to this absurd charge. Fortunately, much as Massachusetts politics have been demoralized by Butlerism, the time has not yet come when only demagogues have any influence therein. Contrasting the Republican with the Democratic candidate for Governor, it must be admitted that the former stands head and shoulders above the latter in all respects which are to be considered in an intelligent canvass. Mr. Rice has a familiar and exact knowledge of affairs, a sincere purpose in public life, and an unblemished personal character. He will make an excellent Governor, and will lend to the office a lustre which time and precedent have led us to expect from the Governors of the Bay State.

The platform adopted by the Massachusetts Republican Convention is compact, frank, and positive. It commends itself to the good sense of every reader. Following as they did, after the Democrats of the same State, the Republicans could not avoid making a sharp contrast between their own position and that of the party which has just uttered so many voluble protestations of its present repentance and future good intentions. It was only last year, so to speak, that the Democrats of Massachusetts were hindering all settlement of national troubles, threatening to reopen the healed issues of the war, and hinting at repudiation of the national debt. The Republicans, now as before, may congratulate themselves that they have no confessions to make, and that the country exacts of them no new pledges for their future fidelity to the great principles involved in past or present contests. Republicans still hold fast to the homely virtue that pays as it goes. They protest against committing all that has been achieved for union, freedom, and human rights to the keeping of a party which had no heart for the work and has no stake in the glory.

So far as promises for the future are concerned, both parties stand before the people on the same basis, with the advantage on the side of the Republicans. They, at least, have nothing to apologize for; and, in Massachusetts, they are not obliged to gloss over the record of their political associates in other States on the only great overshadowing issue of the time—inflation of the currency. Aside from these considerations, both parties have been forced to put forward their best men. The Republican candidate for Governor is a positive, substantial, and admirable candidate. That of the Democrats possesses the negative virtue of having done no wrong. To Democrats he has the more decided objection of having been nominated and elected last year in the face of a hopeless contest. If Gaston's present supporters had supposed it possible that a Democratic candidate could succeed in 1874, he would not have been that man. Nevertheless, it should be said to his credit that Gov. Gaston has fairly and honestly administered his high office. His term in the Governor's chair has made him friends; it has strengthened his party. The Republicans have a sharp fight before them. Happily, the enthusiasm and unanimity with which the nomination of Mr. Rice was finally reached indicate that the minor dissensions of the party are healed, and that the grand old party which has so often attracted the admiring eyes of the whole nation will go into the field with new vigor. The ticket, from first to last, is impregnable. So far as this is a contest in which each party is bound to present the best leaders, the Republicans begin it with positive advantage.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Astronomers have hitherto agreed in asserting that life does not exist on the moon. The reasons which they assign for this confident assertion are the total lack of any lunar atmosphere or any lunar water, whether salt or fresh. But, because an earthly astronomer cannot live without air to breathe and water with which to clean his lenses, it does not follow that beings may not exist on the moon who contrive to live very comfortably without either air or water. Every astronomer began his existence as a living being before he first put his lungs to the slightest use or dreamed of the existence of lenses. He thus furnishes in his own person a contradiction of his assertion that no being can live without breathing or using water. It is not strange, however, that notoriously scientific men who have been for years openly addicted to telescopes should not care to remember their days of infantile innocence.

The late Mr. Dick—not the person who had the difficulty with the head of King Charles I., but another amiable author who indulged in science only in what he regarded as moderation, and whose astronomical writings were greatly admired in Sunday-school circles twenty-five years ago—firmly believed that the moon was inhabited, and recommended European Governments to erect an immense mirror on the steppes of Siberia, in order to open communication with the Lunarians. Precisely in what way intelligible communications could be flashed by a mirror Mr. Dick did not explain. That part of the affair he justly regarded as a mere detail, and as he undoubtedly calculated upon dying before the proposed mirror should be placed in position, he did not waste his time by inventing an alphabet of lunar telegraphy.

What the author of *Celestial Scenery* felt safe in proposing to the inattentive despots of Europe, the people of the moon have actually accomplished, if we are to trust the latest news from the Russian Astronomical Observatory at Pamlateska. Nearly a year ago the scientific gentlemen in charge of this observatory, who are represented to be notorious and confirmed astronomers, noticed a bright spot at a point on the extreme edge of the moon's disk. This spot has since steadily grown in size, and the Pamlateska telescope now reveals the fact that its brightness is due to a mirror of about one hundred feet in diameter, which has obviously been constructed for the purpose of attracting the attention of mundane observers. This astounding fact at once establishes the existence of living and intelligent beings on the moon. The Russian astronomers who have had the light from this mirror flashed into their astonished faces are compelled to admit that the moon is inhabited, but they endeavor to save their scientific reputation by alleging that the side of the moon which is perpetually turned from us has an atmosphere, and is furnished with water, both hot and cold, and very possibly with gas and all other conveniences. On this fortunate lunar hemisphere people can live, although the half of the moon visible to us is airless, waterless, and uninhabited. This explanation is ingenious, and may satisfy persons who desire to think as well as possible of even the most hardened astronomers, but it is obviously manufactured to meet an exigency, and lacks frankness and honesty. Moreover, however plausible it may appear, it will not bear the test of close scrutiny. How could the Lunarians of the further lunar hemisphere remain on the airless hemisphere long enough to place a gigantic mirror in position? It is all very well to suggest that they may have constructed the mirror on the other side, and lowered it over the edge of the moon with ropes. Such a pretense might impose upon ignorant people; but those who have attended school long enough to learn that "the moon is round like a ball or an orange," cannot be thus easily deceived. The conclusion to which every mind unprejudiced by science and unaffected by the habitual use of telescopes or by over-indulgence in logarithms must come, is that the building of this lunar mirror demonstrates that the moon is inhabited and that its inhabitants are constructed without lungs and are ignorant of the uses of water.

It now only remains for the Russian astronomers to erect in their turn the very mirror proposed by Mr. Dick, in order to open regular telegraphic communication with the Lunarians. It is only fair, however, to warn the public that there is one suspicious circumstance attending the news of the great discovery made at Pamlateska. That hitherto unheard-of observatory is, we are told, located on one of the highest summits of the Himalayas. An astronomer could breathe very little better on the summit of the highest Himalaya Mountain than he could on the airless hemisphere of the moon, and it is, therefore, just possible that the Pamlateska observatory, its eminent astronomers, and their extraordinary lunar discovery, have no existence outside of the imagination of the *Herald* correspondent, who is responsible for the story.

THE FALL MEETING AT JEROME PARK.

The prospects of the Jerome Park Fall meeting are unusually brilliant. The weather promises to be magnificent, the entries for the fixed events are numerous beyond all precedent, and the results of the great Summer contests have sufficiently enhanced the glorious uncertainty of the turf to lead both sportsmen and the general public to watch with intense interest the issue of the forthcoming meeting. The Jerome Stakes, for three-year olds on a two-mile course, which will be run for on Saturday, closed with forty-six nominations. Assuming that ten of these will face the starter, the winning horse will receive the handsome prize of $4,000. The issue of this contest is more than usually doubtful. The McGrath stable, which carried everything before it at the three-year-old races of the Spring meeting, came out badly at Long Branch, and was nowhere at Saratoga. That splendid trio of three-year olds, *Calvin*, *Aristides*, and *Chesapeake*, may, after their long rest and renewed training, be able to repeat their performances of the Spring meeting, but they will have to meet more thoroughly prepared antagonists than they encountered in June. Mr. Harney's *Ozark* has done some splendid running both at Long Branch and Saratoga, while Mr. Lorillard's *James A.* and Mr. O'Donnell's *Milner* are competitors almost equally formidable. Half a dozen others of lesser fame will contribute to make the race for the Jerome Stakes one of the hottest and most exciting contests of the year.

The two-year-old contests of the Fall are a good deal less of a rush and a scramble than those of the Spring, because the juveniles have passed through the ordeal of four months' racing and can be matched on a mile course. The Nursery Stakes of the first day closed with thirty-nine nominations, and the race ought to bring out a very large field, with all the uncertainty as to the result which could possibly be desired. Out of the twenty-two entries for the Manhattan Handicap, eight have accepted the weights, and these are so well matched as to insure a highly-interesting contest. The more valuable National Handicap Sweepstakes, to be run for on the third day, Thursday, Oct. 7, brings nine good horses into the field, and with contestants like *Aaron Pennington*, *Acrobat*, and *Madge*, ought to be one of the finest races of the meeting.

For the lovers of old-fashioned sport there has been provided a great four-mile race on Thursday, Oct. 14. This closed with ten subscribers of $200 each, who may nominate at the post, horses owned either by themselves or others. As the club adds $2,000, the stake will, in the event of every subscriber nominating a horse, be worth $4,000. The race is sure to be a popular, and ought to be an exciting, one. Certainly no more tempting bait has been offered out of California to stimulate this kind of sport. The programme of the meeting also includes one three-mile race, three steeplechases, and one mile-heat race. There are five races on each of the seven days of the meeting, which begins on Saturday, Oct. 2, and ends on Saturday, Oct. 16. Beginning each day at 1:30 o'clock, the races ought to finish in time for a return to the City by sun-down. We cannot say whether the ricketty condition of the McComb's Dam bridge will necessitate the dreary and irritating delays which did so much to mar the enjoyment of the drive to and from Jerome Park in June. But that is certainly the only drawback to be apprehended to the enjoyment of those who choose the road as their means of reaching the race course. The railroad arrangements get better every year, and if Mr. Vanderbilt would only extend his siding, as he might profitably do, to the park entrance, the journey by car would leave nothing to be desired.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Allegheny (Penn.) *Mail* thinks Hon. William H. Armstrong is the Pennsylvanian who is to be made Secretary of the Interior.

The Republicans of the First District of Wayne County have nominated William H. Clark for Assembly and Sidney J. Cooke for School Commissioner.

The Conservatives of Virginia seem to be nominating all the ex-Governors and half the Judges in the State for the House of Delegates. Nobody will regret this.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell wants to discuss politics with Senator Morton, Routwell, or Dawes on the stump in Ohio, but the Republican Committee, following Gen. Cary's example, suggest Mr. Thurman as an "Ohioan."

The Republican nominations in Cortland County have been made as follows: For member of Assembly, George L. Waters; County Treasurer, Robert Bushby; Justice of Sessions, Thomas J. Chaffee; Coroner, Dr. Sumner C. Webb.

Ex-Gov. William Smith has consented to run for the Virginia House of Delegates for Fauquier County, but says that his friends must take charge of the canvass, as his age and the circumstances will not allow him to take a very active part in it.

A Richmond correspondent says that Gen. W. F. Bartlett will neither accept nor decline, for the present, the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; that he asked that his name should not be put upon the ticket, that being his earnest and sincere wish; but in a certain not remote contingency he may feel it his duty to serve "his party."

Mr. James W. Marshall, Conservative candidate for the State Senate of Virginia, talks thus forcibly: "I have observed that all the repudiationists with whom I meet have three very striking characteristics. First, they are men who are not willing to pay their own debts; secondly, though great grumblers about the 'burdens of taxation,' they pay very little taxes themselves; and thirdly, they are always in hot pursuit of some office."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MOHAWK WILL BE READY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge Mr. Bennett's letter in your paper this morning accepting my challenge, and I will meet him on the 26th of October, the day named by him.

Thanking The Times for the space devoted to the encouragement of this match, I remain yours truly, William T. Garner.

On Board the Mohawk, Stapleton, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875.

UNITED STATES CREDIT ABROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose an article cut from one of the leading Glasgow papers, and received by the Scythia this morning.

You may think it worth while to publish that part of it which relates to United States finances.

S. J. E.

"I am told that the Anglo-American Syndicate, which has carried on and is now about to complete the operation of converting United States six per cents. into the new five per cents., is in negotiation with the Treasury Department at Washington concerning the placing of the $300,000,000, or £60,000,000, of the new four and one-half per cent. bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, using the proceeds thereof to redeem an equal amount of the old sixes. When all the new fives are placed, the funded debt of the United States, bearing interest in coin, will consist of $1,053,865,550 of six per cent. bonds, and $653,032,750 of five per cents. The Secretary of the Treasury has authority to change $300,000,000 of the sixes into four and one-half per cents., if he can sell the latter at par, less a small commission; and by this operation, if it can be carried out, the Government would save annually in interest $4,500,000. The negotiations now on foot, I am told, propose that the Syndicate shall be granted the right to purchase the whole of the four and one-half per cent. loan at par in coin, less one-half of one per cent. commission, they paying all the expenses attending the transfer of the bonds. One-half of one per cent. on $300,000,000 would amount to $1,500,000, or £300,000—a sum not unworthy the attention of even such great bankers as those who compose the Syndicate. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, is understood to contemplate making this issue of four and one-half per cent. as I have described, but instead of issuing the proceeds to redeem the same amount of six per cents., to impound the coin thus obtained as a fund to enable him to be ready for the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, as provided by law. He believes that the $300,000,000 of four and one-half per cents. can be sold in two years, and that after using $100,000,000 of the proceeds for the payment of interest and the requirements of the sinking fund, he would have $200,000,000 of coin left, which, with his other accumulations of coin, would make the resumption of specie payments safe. The objection to this plan, which is permissible by the terms of the Specie Resumption act, is that it would increase the funded debt, and add to the burden of interest $13,500,000 a year. This, however, would only be a temporary increase, and the advantages resulting from a return to specie payments would be perhaps cheaply purchased at such a cost. The whole calculation rests, it will be seen, upon the success of the Syndicate in placing the $300,000,000 of four and a half per cents. A Democratic and inflationist majority in the House of Representatives cannot repeal the laws under which the Secretary would act as long as the Republican majority in the Senate holds firm, but the wild talk of the inflationist politicians, and their probable success at the approaching elections, would probably tend to make foreign investors somewhat shy of the new loan."

PERSONAL NOTES.

One firm in California will ship 800 tons of pears to the Eastern markets this season.

Hon. J. Russell Jones will enter upon the duties of Collector of Customs at Chicago to-morrow.

Portraits of ex-Presidents Eliot and Kerfoot have just been added to the collection in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Charles Bowen, a white boy, fifteen years old, suffered the penalty of fifteen lashes, in Manchester, Va., on Monday, for stealing iron from a railroad.

All the guests have now left the summit of the White Mountains, and only two signal officers remain to endure the cold and storms of the coming Winter.

Mr. J. S. Walker, of Covington, has held the office of Superintendent of the Poor in Wyoming County, this State, for thirty-two successive years. He will now step down and out.

The Detroit *Tribune* asserts that a lawyer in that city is troubled with a conscience so large that when he makes a mistake that entails a loss on his client he pays it out of his own pocket.

A policeman and a butcher chased a dog three blocks in Providence and fired at him nine times, and the *Journal* plaintively asks if he was mad. If he wasn't he was a remarkably forbearing dog.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation fixing the 26th of October as the time for unveiling Foley's statue of Stonewall Jackson, and inviting the people of the Commonwealth and all others who admire the character of Jackson to attend on the occasion.

The Rollinses and the Pickerings, of New-Hampshire, held their second reunion at the Rollins farm in Newington on Tuesday. Addresses were made by Hon. E. A. Rollins, Charles Wingate Rollins, W. H. N. Hackett, Col. Peter Sanborn, and others of the family.

"My friend," said Rev. Mr. Kendall, of Concord, N. H., to a well-dressed young stranger, who had volunteered to stand by his horse while he stepped into a bank, "my friend, I am obliged to you; and when you are as old as I am, and I am as young as you are, I will do as much for you." "But why don't you invite me in to drink?" was the rejoinder to the astounded preacher.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A MOVEMENT FOR DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND RICHMOND.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 29.—A meeting of citizens of Louisville and the Committee on Railroads from both boards of the General Council of this city, invited by the Mayor to meet the committees from Richmond, Va., and Lexington, Ky., to confer upon the completion of direct railroad connection between Louisville, by way of Lexington, Ky., to Richmond, Va., and tidewater, was held yesterday. It was resolved that it would be wise and desirable for the city of Louisville to aid by a subscription of $500,000 in the completion of so important a line of inter-communication. It was also resolved that a committee of five be appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

This committee met, and after a conference with the Richmond and Lexington committees, and a full discussion of the subject before them, it was resolved that the committee recommend the General Council and citizens of the City of Louisville to subscribe $500,000 to the Louisville and Big Sandy Railroad Company, for the completion of the unfinished division of their railroad between Mount Sterling and the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, thus securing a continuous line of railroad from Louisville to Richmond and the seaboard; this subscription to be conditional upon the subscription for the same object of $300,000 from Central Kentucky, and $300,000 from the City of Richmond, when the present directory and the present stockholders shall have agreed to satisfactory terms for the transfer of the control of the road to the new subscribers as above named, and when the Legislature of Kentucky shall have granted such amendments to the present charter as the new subscribers may require.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

Mrs. Henry Butman, a lady who sings so well that it is a matter of some surprise that she should not appear more frequently in public, is the soloist at Gilmore's Garden this week, and may be heard there nightly. A choral force of lads, known as the Young Apollo Club, has also taken part in the concerts, and, night before last, the effect of their fresh and pure voices was so pleasing that they had to contribute four numbers to the programme instead of the single piece—the nuptial chorus from "Lohengrin"—which they were set down for. These new and strong attractions, aided by the Summer weather, which has an excellent influence on *al fresco* entertainments, have brought large audiences to the garden, which will remain open until the beginning of November, if not later.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA—THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived to-day, and brings the following intelligence:

Hong Kong, Sept. 2, via Shanghai, Sept. 4.—While pressing the settlement of the Margary case the British Minister did not continue to Pekin, as at first intended, but remained at Tien-tsin. The final acquiescence of China in his demands was reluctantly given. All indications point to the certainty that if resistance had been determined on the war would have been far more desperate than ever before. The hostile preparations were more comprehensive than usual, and among the measures contemplated was the burning of the open ports and a general sacrifice of Chinese property for the sake of injuring foreign interests. The counsels of a few high officials, strong in influence, though in the minority in number, averted the disaster, but preparations for a conflict were still going on, and the attitude of China was more menacing than at any time since 1861. The terms demanded by Mr. Wade greatly increased the ill-feeling. The claims for punishing the murderers and for the indemnity are recognized as not extraordinary, but the introduction of commercial demands into such a question as that in connection with the Lekin tax is bitterly complained of.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS HOSPITABLY RECEIVED IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, Sept. 11.—Gens. Upton and Forsyth and Major Sanger, of the United States Army, commissioned to inspect the armies of Asia and Europe, were hospitably received by the Japanese authorities and given every opportunity for a thorough examination. Their reports are unexpectedly eulogistic.

DR. PORTEOUS DROWNED.

HIS BOAT IS OVERTURNED WHILE FISHING AT GLEN COVE—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Intelligence reached Brooklyn yesterday morning of the death of Rev. George B. Porteous, D. D., by drowning the previous evening, near Glen Cove, Long Island. The news created a profound sensation among the Doctor's friends and among churchmen generally in Brooklyn, where he had been a prominent clergyman for the past eighteen months. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, while Dr. Porteous was out fishing. He had been out in the boat during the whole of the afternoon, accompanied by his wife and child and a lady friend, and about 6 o'clock the ladies and child, at Mrs. Porteous' request, were landed at Sea Cliff, where the Doctor had a cottage. He, however, wished for more sport, and returned to the fishing grounds near Glen Cove with two boatmen named Benjamin and Cook, the latter taking with him his two sons, aged respectively nine and eleven years. About 8 o'clock, when the boat was about one mile from shore, it capsized, throwing all of the occupants into the water. Dr. Porteous was unable to swim, and was soon drowned, as was also Mr. Benjamin, one of the boatmen, but Mr. Cook succeeded in saving himself and his two children. What led to the accident has not been clearly established. It is alleged that Mr. Benjamin, who was sitting at one end of the boat, stood up to speak to Dr. Porteous, and that the yacht immediately turned over. Other reasons are alleged for the accident, but in the absence of direct proof it would not be just to state them. The body of Dr. Porteous was soon recovered and taken to Sea Cliff about 10 o'clock, but no trace of Mr. Benjamin's body has yet been found.

Dr. Porteous was a native of Scotland and about forty-five years of age. In early life he studied both law and medicine, but eventually turned his attention to the church, and in 1863 was ordained a minister of the Church of England, and acted for some time as curate in Leeds, also of Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, Hanover Church, Regent street, London, and other churches in England. In 1872 the Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, made him Vicar of a parish in his diocese, but he soon quarreled with his superior and he was compelled to resign. He came soon after to this country, arriving here in January, 1874. Bishop Potter and Bishop Littlejohn each gave him a temporary license to preach, but for some reason not made public, these licenses were subsequently revoked. He was a man of undoubted ability as a preacher, and attracted large audiences in many of the churches in Brooklyn where he spoke. His license to preach having been withdrawn he established an independent Episcopal Church—"All Souls Episcopal Church"—but a few weeks ago he tendered his resignation of the pastorate. Mr. Moore, Treasurer of the church, with other members of Dr. Porteous' late congregation, went to Sea Cliff, yesterday, to convey the body to Brooklyn. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet perfected, but after the funeral services the remains will probably be conveyed to Green-Wood and placed in a vault to await future removal to England. Dr. Porteous leaves a wife and two children.

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

APPRAISER HAM RETORTS UPON SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29.—Charles H. Ham, Customs Appraiser at this port, who, without notice, has been removed from office, this morning publishes an open letter to Secretary Bristow, in which, while asserting that repeated investigations only confirmed the honesty and correctness of his management, he makes serious charges against the Secretary for covering up frauds in the New-

A SAVINGS BANK FAILURE.

AN OLD INSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

LAST DAYS OF THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK — APPLICATION TO THE STATE BANK SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER — FIFTY CENTS ON A DOLLAR TO BE PAID.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank has had a more eventful and interesting experience than any other savings institution in this City, and the people had such confidence in it that it stood firm through three extraordinary runs, which made the bank celebrated throughout the country. It seems strange that an institution which has passed through panics, runs, and attacks of every description successfully should have gone down when it had every appearance of firmness and the depositors will scarcely believe the announcement of its final suspension. Since the great run on the bank in 1872, the deposits have not come in as largely as was expected, averaging only about forty thousand dollars a month, while the withdrawals were made rapidly and overbalanced the receipts. This continued right along, except in dividend time, when a slight increase took place. As the money diminished, the securities of the bank were marketed to obtain the necessary cash for the daily demands, and now very few of the available securities are left. The Trustees, knowing the situation of affairs, have held on as long as possible, hoping to be able to make up by increased business the loss sustained. Some of them now think that it would have been much better for the depositors if the State Bank Superintendent had closed the institution at the time of the run in January, 1872.

For the past three months the Trustees have understood that the bank could not continue much longer, but it was only a few weeks ago that the depositors were put to any inconvenience. Finding the money so low, the officials had to enforce the Sixty-day law, and demanded notice of withdrawal at any large amount. On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Trustees was held, and it was decided that the President, Mr. Bates, and Mr. Carman should go to Albany and make application to the State Bank Superintendent for the appointment of a Receiver, and W. S. Carman, who is the Secretary, was recommended for the position. Immediately after the meeting adjourned the committee departed for Albany on their mission.

The bank has acted very fairly in relation to the moneys lately received from new depositors. It had to take all deposits offered, or else the refusal would have caused suspicion and precipitated a run at once. Since last Thursday all the money thus received has been placed in envelopes with the name of the depositor on them, and has not been entered on the books of the bank, so that the depositors will receive this money in full.

STANDING OF THE BANK.

The exact standing of the bank is at present unknown, but the following is the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department relative to the condition of the bank, transmitted to the Legislature March 5, 1875:

RESOURCES.		
Bonds and mortgages		$269 850 00
Stocks and bonds		361.214 87
Real estate		598,567 16
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		16,010 10
Cash on hand not deposited in bank		11,914 21
Amount of assets of every description not included under any the above heads:		
Interest accrued	$61,492 57	
Furniture and fixtures	15,033 63	
Estimated value of real estate at Tarrytown over cost	31,000 00	
Estimated value of bank buildings and lots over cost	8,051 35	
Estimated value of stocks over cost	38,785 13	
Individual bonds of Trustees bearing seven per cent. interest	115,000 00	
		269,362 28
Total		$1,526,919 02

The stock investments are as folloows:

STOCKS AND BONDS.	Cost.	Par value.	Estimated Market val.
States, other than New-York	$313,264 87	$347,000	$347,000
Jersey City Bonds	39,200 00	43,000	43,000
City Stock, E. Broadway and Battery Railroad Bonds	8,750 00	10,000	10,000
Total	$361,214 87	$400,000	$400,000
REAL ESTATE.			
Bank buildings, Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street, cost			$171,948 65
Bank houses and lots, New-York City, cost			288,618 51
Bank asset at Tarrytown, cost			138,000 00
Total			$598,567 16

LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors		$1,454,958 37
Principal	$1,413,931 53	
Interest credited for Jan. 1, 1875	41,026 84	
Other liabilities, demand loan on bonds	65,000 00	
Excess of assets over liabilities	6,960 65	
Total		$1,526,919 02

STATISTICAL.	
Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1875	8,117
Number of accounts opened during the year 1874	1,562
Number of accounts closed during the year 1874	1,746
Number of accounts opened since organization	61,244
Amount deposited, not including interest credited during 1874	$680,296 89
Amount deposited, including interest credited during the same period	761,795 91
Amount withdrawn during 1874	779.977 59
Amount of interest or profits received or earned during 1874	108,339 77
Amount of interest credited to depositors for the same period	81,499 02
Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest for the year 1874, and when credited: July 1	40,472 18
Jan. 1, 1875	41,026 84

Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors the past year, 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 or under; 5 per cent. on sums over $5,000.

The real estate owned by the bank consists of 112 acres of land at Tarrytown, which is now valued at $169,000. The property was conveyed by A. W. Dimmock, President of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, to W. H. Waring, a partner of W. B. Harison, one of the Trustees of the bank. Waring executed a mortgage on it in favor of the bank, which, with other mortgages, amounted to $287,000. Since then a portion of the land was exchanged by the bank for three houses on Fifth avenue, near Eighty-fifth street, and was taken at a valuation of $195,000. The houses were valued at $75,000 each, and in the exchange the bank paid $30,000 cash and discharged a mortgage of $20,000 on the houses. Two of these houses have been disposed of, and the remaining one placed at a valuation of about $80,000. There are six houses on Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, between Madison and Fifth avenues, all on leased ground, the valuations of which are $30,000 each, making $180,000 in all. There is also a house and lot at Carmansville worth about $8,000, and also some property in Elizabeth and Linden, N. J., upon which a loan of $53,000 was given, it being part of the real estate received from President Dimock, of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, for certain loans. If sold at forced sale, it is the opinion of several of the Trustees that at this time the real estate would scarcely bring more than half its estimated value.

Of the stocks and bonds the best securities have been disposed of, and only the "wild cat" Southern bonds and some others remain. The officials have lately been selling quantities of Tennessee bonds, the market price of which is about 50. The bank has very little money out on bond and mortgage, and the effect of calling in the loans will not be serious.

There are at present about 8,000 depositors, and the amount due them is about $1,340,000.

STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES.

Several of the Trustees called at the bank last evening. One of them stated that it was deemed best to go into liquidation, and the Bank Superintendent understood that it was the wish of the board that the Receiver should wind the affairs up slowly, in order that too great a sacrifice of the property of the bank might not be made. He said that the bank had been carrying a heavy load of real estate from which it received scarcely any return; in fact, not even the interest on the investment had been made. If the real estate was sold immediately it would not be believe it would bring more than half its cost. He was sure the bank building, which cost $200,000, would not sell for over $100,000. If the Receiver, however, kept the property for a time, he thought better prices could be obtained. From the statements of several of the Trustees it appears that the depositors need not look for more than fifty cents on the dollar, but by economical management in time seventy-five per cent. might be declared.

It had not been decided last night whether the bank would open to-day, but it was the opinion that no payments would be made, although there is about ten thousand dollars cash in the vault.

Since the organization of the bank it has had four Presidents. The first one, Spencer K. Green, served seventeen years, and was succeeded by John H. Lyons on Jan. 1, 1871. Mr. Lyons continued in office until the election in January, 1873, when Thompson W. Decker was chosen President. He held the position only one year, and on Jan. 1, 1874, Daniel Bates was elected, and he now holds the office of President. The Vice President is William Brous, and William S. Carman is Secretary. Since the last election a number of the Trustees have resigned, and at the present time the following are still in the Board of Management: Daniel Bates, W. D. Brune, W. S. Carman, William B. Harison, Severn D. Moulton, Charles T. Pegg, Benjamin Lyon, Philip J. Setter, John H. Hall, Leander Stone, Robert Ford, George Henken, Jr., Aaron Stevens, James Owens, James Stephens. The Trustees are liable for $100,000, and bonds to that amount are filed at Albany.

SKETCH OF THE INSTITUTION.

The bank was incorporated in 1854, under the name of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank. It opened for business soon after, and was located at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, on the site of the new Union Dime Savings Bank.

Spencer K. Green was chosen its first President, and he continued in office until July, 1871, when he resigned. From Broadway and Thirty-second street the bank removed to the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street, under the Bull's Head Bank, at which time the name of the bank was changed from the Bloomingdale to the Third Avenue Savings Bank. About fourteen years ago the property at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street was purchased and the fine building was erected and occupied in 1862.

The buildings corner of Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue and the lots cost $171,948 65, and the officials estimate the value of the property at the present time at $180,000, or $35,000 less than the valuation two years ago. The building is of brick, four stories high, Nova Scotia stone trimmings, and was built in the most substantial manner. It extends 150 feet on Twenty-sixth street, and there is also an extension in the rear for over 150 feet, in the shape of an L. The furniture and fixtures of the bank are very fine and cost over $15,000. During the past two years the expenses of carrying on the bank have been reduced to a minimum. The clerical force has been reduced, and their salaries at first now to only $7,300; the internal revenue and other taxes are about $5,700, and miscellaneous expenses will make $2,500, which gives the total expenses at $15,500 per annum.

The bank has been singularly unfortunate in having three "runs" upon it. The first run on the bank occurred on April 13, 1866, and lasted four days. It was caused by the heavy decline in Atlantic Mail Steam-ship stock, on which the bank had lent large sums of money, taking the stock and also certain real estate as collateral. The President of the bank at the time was Spencer K. Green, who was also a Director of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company. The stock so depreciated that the bank sustained a loss of over $300,000. At that time the officers of the bank claimed to have $5,000,000 on deposit, and upward of a quarter of a million of dollars surplus. During the run over one million dollars was paid out to the depositors, who lost the interest on their money from Jan. 1, and the bank successfully weathered the storm, which it was expected would swamp the institution.

After the excitement of the run had subsided, an effort was made by several of the Trustees to oust the officers. Charges of gross irregularities and mismanagement were freely made. It was alleged that money had been loaned illegally, that savings money had been deposited in the Murray Hill and Security Banks, of which prominent Trustees of the Third Avenue Bank were officers; that in order to cover losses sustained, false and fictitious entries were made in the books, and that certain of the Trustees had voted themselves large sums of money in shape of salaries. The most prominent worker in this movement was Dr. A. G. Dunn, who aspired to be President of the bank. Frequent quarrels occurred in the board meetings, and there being no signs of harmony, a number of the Trustees resigned. When the election took place for officers to serve during 1870, President Green was again re-elected. Dr. Dunn, finding that he had no chance, resigned his position as Trustee shortly after. He, however continued his attack on the bank, and at his request, in 1871, Superintendent D. C. Howell, of the Banking Department, appointed Hon. Emerson A. Keys and Hon. James S. Hennessy a committee to examine into the condition of affairs and management of the bank. A large number of witnesses were examined, among whom were many of the former Trustees of the bank, and the evidence taken was very voluminous. Two reports were made, and both showed a deficit. Mr. Hennessy in his report stated that there was a deficit on July 1, 1871, of $387,067 79. The Bank Superintendent, however, deemed that the affairs of the bank were then properly managed, and he declined to take any action toward closing the bank.

When the reports were made public a second run was started on the bank on Oct. 9, 1871. It, however, subsided in a few days, the bank paying all demands so promptly, that confidence was somewhat restored. About $1,500,000 was paid out.

THE GREAT RUN OF 1872.

Charges of mismanagement were made by a morning paper on the 1st of January, 1872, and the following day another attack was made on the bank by the frightened depositors. This third run was the greatest ever experienced in the history of any bank. For ten weeks, a crowd of wild depositors besieged the bank, clamorous for their money. The greatest excitement prevailed at the time. The claims were paid promptly as fast as the creditors presented their books, and thousands of dollars passed over the counters each day. During the first few days of the run $800,000 were withdrawn. People wondered where the money came from, as it was supposed the bank had not sufficient resources to hold out. Week after week passed, and still there were no signs of abatement. Other banks came to its rescue and greatly assisted it. The Mutual Life Insurance Company took $1,000,000 of its securities and the Bank of the Bank loaned large amounts. The struggle continued, but after ten weeks of steady payments the run ceased. Over $4,000,000 were paid to the depositors. When the end came the bank was in a very poor condition and its resources were nearly exhausted. It was so seriously crippled that while the panic came it was barely able to keep up, although its true financial condition was not generally known.

THE CANAL BOARD.

THE SUSPENDED ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS WANTING THEIR CONTRACTS CANCELED—THE CASE OF ENGINEERS BABCOCK, YATES, AND KELLY—A TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Canal Board held their regular meeting to-day. Attorney General Pratt presented the petition of H. M. Race asking that his contract for dredging section No. 4 Oneida River improvement be canceled, as he was not allowed to proceed with it by order of the Canal Commissioner in charge, and also as the season is too far advanced to do anything to advantage. The Attorney General moved that the contract be canceled on condition that the contractor release the State from all damage. Commissioner Stroud explained that although $100,000 had been appropriated for this work, it would cost $300,000. Treasurer Raines moved to refer the matter to the Attorney General and Commissioner in charge to report the facts.—Lost. And the Attorney General's motion was adopted by a vote of 7 to 0.

Attorney General Pratt presented the petition of John Brower for a release from his contract for same reason.

Treasurer Raines did not like this mode of proceeding. He wanted more information on these matters.

The Attorney General explained that the work would cost more than was contemplated, and he thought it best to leave it to the Legislature to decide whether it should be proceeded with.

This contract was, on motion of the Attorney General, canceled.

On motion of Commissioner Stroud, the petition of David Candee, presented at the last meeting, to cancel his contract for work in Ilion and Frankford, was referred to the Attorney General and the Commissioner in charge.

Commissioner Stroud presented a petition of W. L. Osborn for the cancellation of his contract to build a guard-lock in Binghamton. A hearing was given on the matter, and then it was refe rred to the State Engineer.

A hearing was then given to a committee of the Buffalo Common Council, M. E. Andrews, President of the board, speaking, concerning a proposition before the Canal Board to prevent the city from carrying out its system of sewage. The engineer of Buffalo also spoke in explanation of the system. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer finally informed the committee that there was no danger of the board taking any further action in the matter.

The Lieutenant Governor stated that Engineers Babcock, Yates, and Kelly were represented here for a hearing, but he was informed that the charges against them had not been put in form so as to enable the board to act; therefore they would have to go over.

The Attorney General stated that their cases had been taken to the courts, and he could not see any good reason for acting upon them here. They were public officers and did not stand in the position of employes, to be dismissed without a legal hearing.

Commissioner Jackson, in explanation of his action in the case of Kelly, said that he was called to Buffalo by the Canal Investigating Commission and put in possession of the testimony they had against him. From this he felt it his duty to set and bring the matter before the board, but he had since been informed that Kelly denied the charges, saying if there had been any black-mailing it must have been by the clerk of the outgoing official, Kelly says he always paid for all the coal he received. Attorney General Pratt, speaking of the case of Yates, said that as far as he had been able to examine, he found but very little against him.

Commissioner Jackson offered a resolution to transfer a balance of $40,000 on the middle division of the canal to the use of the eastern and western divions. It was explained that the funds for the eastern division having been exhausted, and a motion made to raise $60,000, this $40,000 should now be made to take the place of just so much of the $60,000. The motion was carried.

Secretary of State Willers, from the Committee on the Action of the Elevator Companies, has prepared a report in favor of raising the tolls on the canals to such an amount as deemed expedient by the board, and charges the elevator companies, of both Bugalo and Oswego, with violating their agreement with the State. Action on the report was postponed in order to give Controller Hopkins an opportunity to read it. The board then adjourned to Tuesday next, the 5th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Official figures show that there is a deficiency in the canal tolls this year amounting to $875,458 30, as compared with the collections last year.

CANAL FRAUDS AT BUFFALO.

INDICTMENT OF DIVISION ENGINEER BEHN AND OTHERS FOR CORRUPTION IN CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—This afternoon, in the Superior Court of this city, J. Fred. Behn, D. Clinton Welch, and Ellis Webster were arraigned on indictments found by the Grand Jury and presented on Tuesday, charging them with frauds in connection with the canal repairs and supplies within the limits of this city. The two first-named persons were notified, and appeared voluntarily to plead to the indictments, but Webster was arrested by a Police officer, and by a mistake committed to jail, where he remained for a very brief time. All three pleaded not guilty, and gave bail for their appearance from day to day at this term of court.

J. Fred. Behn is an engineer, and has been officially connected with the Erie Canal at this point for more than twenty years, having first been appointed Assistant Engineer on that division in 1853. The indictment against him alleges that during all the year 1871, being an officer connected with the canals of the State of New-York as Resident Engineer, he corruptly became interested in a contract with the canals, in that during that time he was part owner of the dredge Empire State, which was furnished by him to do dredging and repairs, under the aforesaid contract. The offense charged is a misdemeanor, and bail being fixed at $2,000, was promptly furnished by Herman Behn, brother of the accused.

Mr. Behn states that in the year 1870 he lent to Lewis J. Bennett $3,000, which Bennett used in the construction of the dredge Empire State, giving him a mortgage upon the dredge as security. In 1871, he [Behn] became one-third owner in the dredge, and it was sent to Toledo and there employed in Government work. During the entire season it was, therefore, never employed upon the work estimated by him for the State. Mr. Behn is a German, having come to this country in 1851, at the age of twenty-one. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Division Engineer on the canal, and, though a Republican in politics, his capability as an engineer kept him in office till last February, with the exception of a short interval in 1857. In 1873 he was made Chief Division Engineer, and last February removed from office for political reasons.

DEATH OF O'BALDWIN.

THE PUGILIST DIES OF THE WOUNDS RECEIVED AT THE HANDS OF FINNELL—HIS MURDERER AT LIBERTY.

The pugilist, Edward O'Baldwin, more commonly known as "the Irish Giant," died at the residence of Mr. Joseph Cassidy, coruer of Carlisle and Greenwich streets, to which he had been removed after being shot by his partner, Michael Finnell, at their place of business, No. 45 West street, on Monday night. It was at first thought by Dr. William H. Shine, of No. 17 State street, the physician in attendance on O'Baldwin, that the enormous vitality of the wounded man might conquer his injuries, but late on Tuesday night symptoms of shock and collapse of an unmistakable character set in, and it became evident that the patient could not recover. The pain from the wounds becoming intense, hypodermic injections of morphine were administered, and Dr. Shine telegraphed Prof. J. M. Carnochan to attend a consultation at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time the condition of the patient was greatly changed for the worse, and Prof. Carnochan, Dr. Shine, and Dr. William B. Hull gave up the case. O'Baldwin was perfectly conscious of his approaching end, and gave instructions that his sisters, who reside in Boston, should be telegraphed. During the charge of his remains. He died at 11:50 o'clock, in the presence of Prof. Carnochan Drs. Shine and Hull, Mr. Rocae, and Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy. Coroner Woltman on being informed of the death of O'Baldwin, impaneled the following jury: Thomas Baker, No. 81 Thomas street; H. B. Thurber, No. 59 Barclay street; L. Gotthold, No. 63 Barclay street; Elbert Berdan, No. 64 Barclay street; L. Paulsen, No. 113 Worth street; George McKillop, No. 109 Worth street; Joseph L. Graham, No. 266 Greenwich street; A. G. Bailey, No. 274 Greenwich street; W. Halsey, No. 331 Broadway; George F. Loveland, No. 340 Broadway; I. E. Phillips, No. 324 Broadway; Thomas C. Hall, No. 335 Broadway, and F. F. Goddard, No. 333 Broadway. A post-mortem examination of O'Baldwin's body was made by Deputy Coroner Cushman and Dr. Shine, at 5 o'clock last evening, under the supervision of Prof. Carnochan, Dr. Hull making notes of the result. The fist had entered four inches in a direct line beneath the right nipple. The second shot entered two inches to the rigut of the lower border of the umbilicus. On opening the body the first ball was found lying in the fold of the diaphragm, and had not penetrated the abdomen. The lungs were found perfectly healthy, and the spleen was in a normal condition. The liver and kidneys exhibited the effects to some degree of drinking, while the stomach was congested from the same cause. The heart, although of a fair size, was somewhat small for so large a man. There was an enormous extravasation of blood from the wounds. During the morning previous to his death the patient lost a quart and a half of blood, and two and a half quarts of blood were found in the abdominal cavity, making one gallon of blood drawn from his system. The second ball was carefully searched for, but could not be found. In the opinion of the surgeons conducting the examination death resulted from the shock consequent on the extensive wounds, the loss of blood, perforation of the intestines, and peritonitis. Coroner Woltman will defer holding the inquest for the present, in order to afford the Police an opportunity of arresting Finnell. O'Baldwin's funeral will take place this afternoon.

ARREST OF FINNELL.

It was generally understood that Counselor Peter Mitchell, who attended the post-mortem examination on O'Baldwin's body yesterday evening, was there in behalf of Finnell, the alleged murderer, and after the examination it was generally understood that Finnell would surrender himself. The expectation was realized, for shortly after 11 o'clock last night Finnell walked into the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and gave himself up to Sergt. Woodward, who was behind the desk. Capt. McDonnell had, during the evening, chased Finnell so hard that he had only left his last hiding-place three minutes before the entry of the Police. On coming into the station-house Finnell said to Sergt. Woodward: "The Captain is after me so close that I thought I would come in and give myself up." He was at once placed in a cell. In an interview with a TIMES reporter Finnell stated that he had acted purely in self-defense. O'Baldwin, who was drunk, struck at him once, when he said: "Ned, I ain't able to fight you, but I am not going to let you kill me. Take care!" O'Baldwin struck at him again, when he drew the revolver and shot him. The prisoner will be taken before Coroner Woltman to-day.

TO-DAY'S REGATTA.

REAR COMMODORE KANE'S PRIZES TO BE SAILED FOR—LIST OF THE YACHTS ENTERED.

The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club to be sailed to-day for prizes offered by Rear Commodore Kane will bring out ten schooners, six of the first and four of the second class, and seven sloops, which are also divided into two classes. The most interesting feature of it will probably be the meeting of the Palmer and the Mohawk, which have not yet sailed together. With a strong breeze, some fine sailing may be expected from both yachts, and if the weather is severe enough to restrict the vessels to cruising sails, the Resolute may also be expected to be in a forward position. For the lider, if she has the conditions of wind and water that suit her best, it will not be easy for the larger yachts to concede her the time allowances to which she is entitled. The classification of the yachts is determined by their cubic measurement. Of the schooners, those measuring 7,000 cubic feet and over are rated first class; under that they sail in the second class. A standard of 2,000 cubic feet is applied for the classification of the sloops. The following is the list of entries with the measurement of the yachts in cubic feet, and the time allowances, except in the case of the Sadie. When measured it may be found that she is eligible to sail with the first-class sloops. For the present, however, she is put down among those of the second class:

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.	Measurement in cubic feet.	Allowances. M. S.
Yachts.		
Mohawk	21,023	....
Alarm	14,763	1:10
Palmer	14,035	1:27
Resolute	10,860	3:47
Atalanta	7,947	8:38
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.		
Estelle	5,736	....
Comet	4,802	5:28
Clio	3,729	11:43
Peerless	3,498	13:31
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.		
Vindex	3,259	....
Addie	2,711	5:05
Vision	2,545	6:47
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.		
Active	1,903	....
Sadie	....	....
Madcap	1,491	5:25
Breeze	1,172	10:44

The match between the Vision and Madcap for the Bennett challenge cup is to be determined by the result of this race. The Vision allows twelve minutes forty-four seconds.

THE PROBLEM OF LIFE.

MR. TILTON'S NEW LECTURE.

THE LARGE HALL AT COOPER INSTITUTE CROWDED—THE SPEAKER ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED—MAN THE MAKER AND KEEPER OF HIS OWN CHARACTER.

Every available seat of the vast auditorium at Cooper Institute was filled last evening on the occasion of the delivery of Theodore Tilton's new lecture entitled "The Problem of Life." In anticipation of a rush for seats the hall was filled at an early hour, and by clapping, stamping, and general demonstrations of impatience it was sought to hasten the lecturer to the platform. The ladies formed a large representation of the general gathering, and its spirit and feeling were expressed in loud cheers at every possible opportunity. When Messrs. Fullerton, Morris, and Pearsall, counsel for Mr. Tilton in the recent memorable trial, entered the hall, their appearance was greeted with loud cheers, and later, when the lecturer presented himself upon the platform he was the recipient of such an ovation as no mere lecturer could elicit. It was manifestly based upon an active sympathy in a cause he was supposed to represent, not unmixed, however, with a natural feeling of curiosity as to the character of his utterances. He entered the platform unattended, and flinging his hat and overcoat on the floor, without introduction began his lecture. Throughout its delivery there was an evidence of personal feeling and interest unknown in his former methods and styles, and when, with impassioned eloquence, he made indirect references to his recent troubles, he exhibited a passion and force which drew down loud cheers. Beginning his lecture, he observed that the problem of life, of which he would treat, was not that which Huxley, with his theories of protoplasm, vainly sought to solve, but was that one which was as old as the ages, unsettled as the sea, and yet ever vital as human nature. For he supposed that every man had had the same fair share of human experience; that is every man who had gone far enough into life to feel the burden and heat of the day. Every man who stood at the altar of his marriage, and looked into the cradles of his children, and laid away his dead in hallowed graves—every such man in the hurly-burly of every-day life, asked himself what was the function, the mystery, the problem of every-day life. Solomon, the wise, expressed his opinion of it when he said, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," and Job, the patient man, said, "Cursed be the day in which I was born." He heard men daily inveighing against the world, and yet he thought that as God, who made it, called it good, it was unbecoming in men, for whom he made it, to pronounce it ill. It was a rich and great and wonderful world, created, after infinite cycles of years, for man's happiness and love. In poetic imageries he portrayed the wondrous richness of earth, with its productions so multitudinous that the human mind had not the capacity to grasp the catalogue. And out of this bounty how small was each man's portion! He would accord to man the attainment of all the highest ambitions of the created universe, he would endow him with all the possibilities a fertile fancy could suggest, and his possession as compared with existing things was as the possession of the midget in the stately forest. Hence while he would grant the man's share was little; ambition was vanity, and the only chance was to surrender it, and obtain instead the mastery over one's self. The problem of life was to find out the duty of life and to fulfill it. It was not the attainment of wealth nor power nor fame nor learning, but was, in his judgment, the development of human character. Suppose it to be the attainment of wealth, or power or fame or greatness, how many men attain their ambition, and how many names of this age will not posterity willingly let die? Carlyle said happiness was cheap if men only knew the proper merchant to apply to for it; and, although he did not think the market was glutted with it, immortal and exquisite was that story of the King whose malady could be cured only by wearing the shirt of the happy man, and when he found him he had no shirt. [Laughter.] A man's character was not only in his own keeping, but it was in his own making. Ah! he said, he meant character and not reputation. A man's character was what he was; a man's reputation was what people imagined him to be. [Applause.] Character was one thing, reputation another and sometimes they were as far apart as the East and West.—different as day and night. Character and reputation! Why, the greatest character in all history made himself of no reputation. Public men were constantly making and losing reputations, as the stars went down and came up; but there was this difference, that a star that sets will rise again, but a star that falls is lost forever. [Long continued cheering.] The plants in the garden were not more numerous than the types of character, as expressed in asceticism and luxury, cruelty and gentleness, pride and humiliation, meditation and mirth. Human nature, that is many-sided and myriad-minded; human nature was stoic and epicurean, celibate and social, brutal and gentle, austere and bacchenalian, infidel and devout—all these characteristics existed in the human heart. The wise man seeking to develop the problem of life, looking at all these forces, would undertake to deal healthfully with all, abnormally with none. Pleasure was to be sought and despised, pain to be shunned and to be endured, and in the midst of all these contrarieties, he asked, did it ever occur to them what basis had good character in the opinion of men, and how virtuous virtue must be to be cardinal. Proceeding to illustrate, he said, the fortitude which enabled Scaevola and Cranmer to plunge their hands into the fire was natural; it had no reference for religion, the one being a pagan, the other a Christian. Fortitude was a capacity inherent in human nature, and he asked was there any carnation of shame which rebuked grumbling at a toothache or a headache and dared to murmur at a heartache. [Applause.] Men say the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak; that was a slander on human nature. Fortitude bore pain; courage braved peril, and which of these types was the more precious? Gibbon said that the cheapest courage was that which led men to the battle-field, and Dr. Johnson asserted that the very rarest quality in human nature was moral courage. He insisted that John Thomas ruled the English public, while Mrs. Grundy governs the American public. No man in the face of public opinion would assert his faith if he doubted the thirty-nine articles, or deemed temperance a failure, or trial by jury a farce. Stanislas Bronson said that while kneeling in a Catholic church a negro knelt on each side of him, but it would take Martin Luther to reproduce that picture in a Protestant church in Boston. He denounced the prevalence of falsehood in politics, commerce, the pulpit, and in the lady's boudoir, and said that in this civilized nineteenth century a man forgave an injury at the expense of his reputation. The seven wise men of Athens each in his turn expressed his idea of a perfect form of government in the following manner: Where the injury to one private citizen is treated as an injury to the whole community; where the law has no superior; where the people are neither rich nor poor; where virtue is honored and vice condemned; where office is conferred on good men alone; where the people are ruled by public opinion, not by legal enactment, and where the laws speak with more authority than the demagogues. In no seven men of this age did such wisdom exist; it did not exist in the society in which he moved, but he did not dwell among his audience. [Laughter.] Illustrating the impulses which actuated the ancients even in their sports, he said fame alone was the reward of the Olympian victors, and Herodotus did not deem it beneath him to read his works in their presence. What would be said of the suggestion that Mr. Bancroft should in these days read his eleven books at Barnum's Hippodrome, and Longfellow should compose a poem specially for the occasion? He condemned in general, by comparison with ancient customs, the prevalent habits of the present day, and directing attention to the epitaph on the grave of Jefferson containing the simple inscription that he wrote the Declaration of Independence, he said that from the leader to the lackey all clamored for a third term. He encouraged a higher standard of education for children, and derided the false system of public morals which condemned to perdition in a woman what was pardonable in a man. Mr. Tilden also inveighed against the pernicious system which was converting religion into a pious fraud, pulpit preaching to sentimentality, cultivated society to luxurious sensuality, and summing up he said we ought to take larger views of life, higher views of duty, and holier views of accountability. The concluding portion of his lecture was grandly beautiful in style and delivery, and occasioned repeated outbursts of applause.

NEW-YORK'S SHARE OF THE STATE TAXES.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—One of the State Assessors says that the statement sent to the Associated Press on Tuesday in regard to the relative amount of the State tax to be paid the present year by the City of New-York and the balance of the State, was erroneous in assigning $1,450,783 more than one-half of the whole tax to New-York City, whereas New-York will be assigned only $259,693 more than one-half, as follows:

Whole amount of the State tax	$14,206,680
Of which New-York will be assigned	7,233,189
The balance of the State will pay	6,973,491

A NEW STEAMERS FOR MORGAN'S LINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 29.—The announcement is made that Charles Morgan, of New-York, has concluded a contract with the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of this city, for the immediate construction of two iron propeller steam-ships for his line between New-York and Brazos City, Texas. They will be similar in size and model to the two just built here for that line by the same builders, being about two thousand tons capacity each.

THE WHISKY RING IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The parties indicted for complicity in the whisky ring frauds here are congratulating themselves on the favorable results which they have achieved during this term of court. All the cases have been continued to the January term of the United States Circuit Court. Col. John A. Joyce and Gen. McDonald, ex-revenue officials, gave bonds to-day in the sum of $11,000 each for their appearance to answer the charge of destroying public records. Col. Joyce, who was arrested here several days ago on a warrant from the Western District of Missouri, to answer charges preferred against him there, and who obtained a writ of habeas corpus, was to-day discharged by Justice Miller.

THE BEECHER CASE.

From the Saturday Review, Sept. 18.

The recent dedication of the City Temple to the worship of that strange idol Mr. Beecher has supplied a significant commentary on the insidious invitation just before addressed to clergymen of the Church of England to identify themselves with the institution. It is unpleasant to discover that there is in any part of our community a sympathetic weakness for those peculiar tenets which have borne their natural fruit in the scandal at Brooklyn. It is some comfort, however, to observe that respectable nonconformists are, as a body, by no means disposed to submit quietly to the humiliating imputation which has been cast upon them by Dr. Parker and his friends. For the trap which was cunningly laid for the unsuspecting congregation of the City Temple, when a vote of confidence in Mr. Beecher was suddenly let fly in their name, Dr. Parker may have been alone responsible. But the meeting next day, at which a still more sickly and fulsome resolution was put forth, as if on behalf of nonconformist ministers generally, naturally involved more serious consequences to the character of the whole body; and it is not surprising that this audacious assumption of authority should have produced a commotion which has not yet subsided. There was at once an indignant repudiation from all parts of the country, and this has been followed up by continued protests in the denominational organs, and a series of denunciatory pamphlets, some of which have reached us. The line of defense which has been taken by some of the chief offenders is certainly rather an extraordinary one; for, apart from the main charge against Mr. Beecher, on which they are of course, like other people, entitled to their own opinion, they eagerly seek to extenuate and justify the peculiar practices which tend to confirm the suspicions against him, and which, in any case, show how little his personal conduct and habits were in accordance with the sobriety and decorum demanded in his position. Dr. Raleigh, for instance, admitting that there have been "peculiarities"—he "will even add improprieties"—in Mr. Beecher's behavior, does not see why on this account he should not be approached with sympathy by those who believe that he has, "with complete success, shown himself innocent of the heavier charge." This assumption, which also pervades the resolution passed by Dr. Raleigh and his associates, that the charge against Mr. Beecher has been completely disproved, is, of course, a flagrant perversion of the notorious fact that the jury could not agree upon a verdict of acquittal; and not a word of censure or admonition is hinted as to the dangerous consequences to others of the example of Mr. Beecher's "peculiarities." It is extremely unfortunate that any controversy on this unsavory subject should have spread to our shores; but, as this has happened, it is necessary that any misrepresentation of the positive facts of the case should be exposed. It would be too much to expect everybody to toil through the voluminous mass of wearisome and unpleasant evidence; but those who care to read a keen yet impartial summary of the case, in which the essential facts are separated from the mass of verbiage and irrelevant matter, will find it in a statement that has been reprinted from THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The Beecher case, like the Tichborne, becomes much clearer when it is studied in a strictly historical form, step by step; and we will briefly endeavor to exhibit it in this order, even at the risk of troubling our readers with a nauseous repetition which we would gladly have avoided.

The theory of the defense which it was that Mr. Beecher was led by his accusers into a series of discussions or negotiations which he imagined to have no reference to anything more serious than an imputation of undue interference on his part in the affairs of the Tilton family, which was supposed to have had the effect of producing an estrangement between the husband and the wife; a charge which Beecher pursued Mrs. Tilton next day to retract out of compassion, as she said, for his misery. Yet from that day down to the middle of last year we find Beecher in close and obsequious attendance on Tilton and Moulton. He has plenty of hard words for himself, groans and tears, and pleadings for mercy, but not a word against his accusers. He does not attempt to deny anything, makes no preparation for a defense or for the punishment of his calumniators, but tries to coax and wheedle, and touch their hearts by his weeping and despair. The day after he gets Mrs. Tilton's retraction he humbly attends by command at Moulton's house to seek Tilton, though it is a prayer-meeting night, and he has in haste to make arrangements for a substitute. He expresses no indignation at the nature of the accusations against him, but merely complains—this is his own evidence—that "an unfair advantage has been taken of him" in getting Mrs. Tilton's confession; and when Tilton rejoins that the unfairness was on his side in extorting the retraction, he "argues the point with him," and then surrenders the document to Moulton, with an apology. On New Year's Day (Sunday) the famous "letter of contrition" is written, in which he "humbles himself before Theodore Tilton as before God," and begs forgiveness; or, as Tilton afterward read words to that effect. On Feb. 7 he sends a whining letter to Moulton, begging for a reconciliation with Tilton, whose "nobleness" he extols; and he writes to Mrs. Tilton begging her to trust implicitly to Moulton, "whose hand tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our house." On the 30th May he goes to Tilton's house, and they fall into a long and unbusiness-like chat," Beecher sitting on Tilton's knee "to make the appeal closer," and, when Mrs. Tilton comes in, the three kissing and fondling all round. Early in 1872, Beecher repeats an offer he had before made to "step down and out" if his "destruction" would satisfy Tilton; but fears it would make a "clouded future" for Tilton's family. At the beginning of the next year again he is "suffering the torments of the damned," and living on "the sharp and

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 867 8th av., near 53d st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 457 9th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; would assist with grown children or do plain sewing; the best of no plain sewing; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place; cause of leaving, death in family. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., near Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; well recommended; will do the chamber-work and fine washing and ironing, tatting, frilling, putting, pulling, &c. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Laundress.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and fine washing. Call at No. 126 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; private family or boarding; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has five years' reference. Call at No. 156 East 39th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 867 8th av., near 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG CANAdian girl, with four years' reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands silver, salads, &c.; no objection to assist with washing or to go to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 457 9th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; would assist with grown children or do plain sewing; the best of no plain sewing; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 60 Spring st., front room, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid; willing to assist in the care of children; three years' reference from last place. Address No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl from the country to do chamber-work and take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 229 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Fine Washing and Ironing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; well recommended; will do the chamber-work and fine washing and ironing, tatting, frilling, putting, pulling, &c. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Laundress.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and fine washing. Call at No. 126 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; private family or boarding; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a very respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has five years' reference. Call at No. 156 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN experienced and competent girl; is bright, tidy, and active; City or country reference; City preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By an honest, willing, respectable girl to do chamber-work in a private family, or take care of children; good City references if required. Call at No. 152 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 867 8th av., near 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG CANAdian girl, with four years' reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands silver, salads, &c.; no objection to assist with washing or to go to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 457 9th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid; would assist with grown children or do plain sewing; the best of no plain sewing; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 60 Spring st., front room, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid; willing to assist in the care of children; three years' reference from last place. Address No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl from the country to do chamber-work and take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 229 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City reference. Call at No. 471 4th av.; ring 4th bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A respectable young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and nurse, and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 1,382 Broadway, corner of 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; can come highly recommended. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 430 6th av., Westcott's fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHAMber-maid; would assist with grown children or do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in washing; private family or boarding; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a very respectable girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has five years' reference. Call at No. 156 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN experienced and competent girl; is bright, tidy, and active; City or country reference; City preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By an honest, willing, respectable girl to do chamber-work in a private family, or take care of children; good City references if required. Call at No. 152 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 867 8th av., near 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG CANAdian girl, with four years' reference, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands silver, salads, &c.; no objection to assist with washing or to go to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at No. 60 Spring st., front room, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid; willing to assist in the care of children; three years' reference from last place. Address No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and sewing

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the south of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 29 | *RUSSIA ...WED., Oct. 13
SCYTHIA....WED. Oct. 6 | BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 20

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the service, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

*PEREIRE, Daure.....Saturday, Oct. 2
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lorenzo.....Saturday, Oct. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $62; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Oct. 5, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Oct. 19, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 26, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INDIAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 2 at 7 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 9, at noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 6
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, Oct. 2, 7 A. M. | Egypt, Oct. 16, 3 P. M.
England, Oct. 9, 2 M. | The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Wed., Sept. 29 | MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 9
NECKAR.....Sat., Oct. 2 | DEUTSCHLAND, Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO.....Oct. 9 | HINDOO.....Nov. 3
COLOMBO.....Oct. 20 | SAVARINO.....Nov. 17

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.....Oct. 13.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

ATLAS.....

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALEDONIA.....Sails SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 12 M.
ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Cant. CHESSMAN. THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 43 North river, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Thursday, Sept. 30
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Oct. 2
MERCEDITA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.....THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876 $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO.....Oct. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, steam-ship VASCO DE GAMA, Oct. 9.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Fort Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Fort Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New Orleans Oct. 9 and Oct. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Sept. 30
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. New-York. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-room may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND MONTREAL EXCURSIONS,

VIA PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAM-BOATS,

leaving Pier No. 41 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

On and after Sept. 1, tickets to Montreal and return for $11 50; to Saratoga and return for $5; and to Albany and return for $3, good for thirty days. Can be obtained at the office of said steam-boats, Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 24th...11:30 A. M. | Friday, 24th...4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 25th. 3:00 P. M. | Monday, 27th...6:45 A. M.
Monday, 27th.. 2:30 P. M. | Tuesday, 28th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M. | Wednesday, 29th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th.. 3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 30th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 3:30 P. M. | Friday, Oct. 1st...8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 2d. 9:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—

DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-

TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-

FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M., 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. R. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hance,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, Connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR KONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING

at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.

s30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next. —Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF

COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1875.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, under and in compliance with the provisions of chapter 606, Laws of 1875, hereby gives public notice that the submission of plans for the construction and operation of Rapid-transit Railways is hereby again invited; such plans must be shown by drawings or models, and accompanied by descriptions in writing, if descriptions are to be made; and the Commissioners will request the attendance before the board of the person or persons submitting the plans, which, in the opinion of the board, have merit, and which require explanation and description more in detail than the description in writing accompanying the plans when submitted.

The Board of Commissioners hereby further gives notice that the Commissioners will meet at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1875, at the office of the board in the New Court-house, and decide upon the plan or plans for the construction of such railways or railways, with the necessary supports, turnouts, switches, aidings, connections, landing places, stations, buildings, platforms, stairways, elevators, telegraph and signal devices, or other requisite appliances upon the route or routes, and in the location determined by them. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE WORTH $6,000 annually for sale cheap, as I am leaving the City to restore my health. Address Dr. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Stationery, blank books, and printing at low prices. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use: also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities.

W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.

EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,

Are offering their stock of HORSE BLANKETS and ROBES, At retail, At the wholesale Price List.

Call and examine, and save the retail profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO REDUCE his expenses offers for sale his entire outfit, consisting of a pair of 16-hand horses, perfectly sound and gentle; a French Cabriolet, made by Million & Genelt, Paris; an open Victoria, made by Miner & Stevens; also square-box buggy, double sleigh, double and single harness, blankets, &c.; will sell together or separately. Address A. R. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST.; five stalls on ground floor, with good carriage room and a large loft over the stable. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A—ONE COUPE, NEARLY NEW; ALSO one extension-top phaeton, cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FINEST PRIVATE STABLES in the City; room for ten carriages and seven horses; rooms for coachman. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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FIFTH AV., NO. 91.—SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with private bath; also, rooms en suite or singly. This house is handsome, commodious, and elegantly furnished. Billiard room. Breakfast to order till 10; dinner at 6 every day; men waiters; French cooking; references.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in best houses; floors with private table and suites for families; particulars free. HANKINS' BOARDING DIRECTORY, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway. Open evenings.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a well-furnished large room on third floor to a gentleman, with or without board; location Madison av., near 30th st. Address T. F. T., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY OWNING THEIR HOUSE WOULD like a few permanent boarders: pleasant rooms and good table; references exchanged. Address J. M., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 313 EAST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; also, unfurnished rooms for parties desiring to furnish their own rooms; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, CORNER 15TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; house and apartments thoroughly first-class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offers handsome suite of three rooms; closets, bath, &c.; private table if preferred; also small sitting-room and bedroom, third floor.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms on second and third floors: good table; moderate prices; home comforts; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH TWO large, handsomely-furnished parlors; English basement house; liberal table; family small; references exchanged; rooms on third floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS.—AN office for a physician or dentist in a private house; 34th st., near 5th av.; board if desired. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

IN A FRENCH TEACHER'S FAMILY—FOUR young men can find rooms and board; French conversation free. Apply to C. FABREGOU, No. 218 West 47th st. Private lessons.

NO. 83 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—An elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; also a parlor extension and rooms on fourth floor. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite; handsomely furnished; modern improvements; with or without private table; one single room. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

M. E. GAGE, NO. 81 5TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—Commodious, handsomely furnished rooms en suite, with or without private table; also two single rooms; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 130 WEST—NEAR—BROADWAY—Elegant accommodation, with first-class board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

A VERY ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR Gentleman and wife, $50 a week. Address K. E. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a parlor suite, with ample closets and bath; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO.—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-CLASS BOARDing accommodations call at SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15. Open evenings.

PARTIES WISHING A QUIET HOME IN large and handsome-ly furnished rooms, with first-class table, call at No. 36 West Washington square.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56, WEST.—One large front room on fourth floor and hall bedrooms to let for gentlemen, with first-class board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—LARGE RECEPTION and bedroom, parlor and bedroom, parlor floor; upper rooms with board.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board or private meals. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; references.

NO. 347 WEST 14TH ST.—LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, on first and second floors to let, with board. References required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Gentlemen and families will find elegant rooms, with board.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS can be obtained, with board, at Mrs. R. H. JENKINS'.

FOURTH AV., NO. 265, CORNER OF 21ST ST.—Very fine rooms, en suite or singly; table first-class.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find excellent board in the most desirable part of the City by calling at No. 33 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, southern exposure, to rent, with board, to gentlemen.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—MRS. A. E. CHEETHAM has two suites and one square room to offer, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to let with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, on second floor, with appointments of private family. Apply at No. 158 West 45th st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; reference given and required.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 46, EAST.—VERY desirable front second-story rooms to let, with board; also fourth-story rooms; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 116 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished parlor floor and two rooms on second floor, with board; references.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board; bath, closets, &c., on each floor; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 40 West 29th st.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., HAS three very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor, with board, at No. 17 East 37th st.; also rooms on the fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house desire to rent some pleasant rooms, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 5 5TH AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—Two elegantly-furnished floors, singly or en suite, with or without private table; references exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS table can be obtained at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; reasonable prices.

5TH AV., NO. 330.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to rent, with private table.

NO. 230 MADISON AV.—TWO FINE SUITES OF rooms to let, with private table; house first-class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—LARGE CONNECTING and single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. RANDALL HAS furnished suites of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—FRONT ROOMS ON second floor; also, one on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 72 MADISON AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM TO let, with board to gentleman; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL AND BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; also other handsome, large and small rooms; table and location unexceptionable; references exchanged: table boarders taken.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., (WINDSOR BLOCK.) —Elegantly-furnished third floor, en suite or separately; also other rooms, with superior board; house, table, and appointments first class; references exchanged.

A PARTY DESIRING ONE CHOICE ROOM, connecting bath, superior board, in a select family, elegant house and neighborhood, can address MORTON, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD AND FRENCH.—MARRIED OR SINGLE gentlemen desirous of improving in the French language, can find an excellent home in a pleasant French family at No. 160 West 46th st.; references exchanged.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A refined private family (adults) will rent handsome suite of rooms on second or third floor, with board; references exchanged. Address PRIVATE, Station L.

A FAMILY BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY of Friends, living between 5th and 6th avs., have a third-story and hall room, front, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Address No. 54 West 38th st.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, second floor front, with or without board, or the whole floor: all newly furnished; also two for single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV.—A LARGE ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, for $25 a week. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FLOOR OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, bath, &c., to let, with private table, to a family willing to pay for superior accommodations. No. 46 Irving place, opposite Westminster Hotel.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with or without private table. No. 22 East 49th st. and No. 46 West 51st st.; houses thoroughly first class; references exchanged.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, large and pleasant, second floor, front, to let to gentlemen, without board; open grate and heater; use of bath; breakfast served in room if desired.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; en suite or singly; house and appointments first-class; references.

A VERY PLEASANT SECOND OR THIRD story room to rent, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME, LARGE room for two persons, with board; also, elegant second floor, en suite, with board or private table and special servant.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURnished and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; references given and required. No. 43 West 22d st.

FIFTH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.—PARLOR floor, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply to occupant and owner at No. 299 5th av.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 310 WEST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; nice rooms for young men; house newly painted and in good order.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Two elegantly furnished suites of rooms; parlor and second, with private table; house strictly first-class. Mrs. ROBERTSON.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR Elevated Railway, at No. 432 West 23d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HALL-ROOM TO rent with board to gentleman only; price $12.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, (second floor,) all modern improvements, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., R. V. S., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they desire, will let a few rooms furnished, in suites or singly, without board; location 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs. for particulars, address LANDLORD, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, BY OWNER—TWO furnished rooms, with wardrobes and pantries attached, to man and wife, or to single gentleman; willing to let them for light house-work; best of reference. No. 366 West 31st st.

TENTH ST., NO. 171 WEST—ONE OR TWO rooms, with a small family to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; convenient to five car lines. Inquire of M. HERIF.

A SUITE OF THREE FURNISHED ROOMS connecting, to let to one or more gentlemen, without board; house first-class; location central. No. 34 West 25th st.

NO. 46 EAST 31ST ST.—TO LET—A FURnished office for a physician; also, furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms may be had in a private house, with all the comforts of a refined home; near good restaurant. No. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished double and single rooms on third and fourth floors, with grate fire, to let, without board, to gentlemen; fine restaurant second door.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only, 22d st., near 6th

LIFE ON THE ISLANDS.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION BEGUN

THE COMMISSION OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—HOW THE INSTITUTIONS ARE MANAGED—PENITENTIARY, HOSPITAL, AND ALMS-HOUSE AFFAIRS—PRISON LABOR AND PAUPER LAZINESS.

The Senate special committee, consisting of Messrs. Booth, Tobey, and Bradley, met yesterday in parlor F, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and began their investigation of the City and County Government. John J. Davenport was present as counsel. Mr. Davenport conducted the examinations. Thomas S. Brennan, Commissioner of the Department of Charities and Correction, was the first witness. He testified that he was appointed Jan. 7, 1875, and for nine years prior to that time had been Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

Q.—What is the condition of the Park Hospital? A.—It has been virtually abolished on account of its unsafe condition; during the past four or five weeks little or nothing has been done there; we expect to get the old station-house in Beekman street; the lower part of the Park Hospital is still used as a reception-room for patients prior to their transfer to Bellevue; the force employed there consists of two physicians, a matron, a steward, and an apothecary.

Q.—What is the reason that the force is maintained at the Park Hospital when you have the new one in Chambers street? A.—We have applied for the house in Beekman street, and are expecting every week to get it, and we don't want to scatter the staff until such time as they are removed. The Board of Aldermen authorized the leasing of a building in Centre street at $9,500 a year, but the Controller refused to confirm the lease if the City had to pay the rent, and the department came to the conclusion that we could not afford to do it out of our annual appropriation.

Q.—Do you think the necessity exists for having another hospital in addition to the one in Chambers street? A.—I think so, to provide in case of a serious accident down town like the Westfield disaster. The capacity of the hospital is equal to thirty or thirty-five patients.

Q.—Now, in regard to the Inebriates' Home, on Ward's Island? A.—That has been given up for use as a Homeopathic Hospital.

Q.—When was that given up? A.—The matter was taken up about three months ago, and they have been in possession several weeks.

Q.—What is the force employed there? A.—A resident physician; three house physicians are to be appointed; there is also an engineer, a steward, an acting matron, and four attendants. We shall appoint nurses according to the number of patients which the hospital receives. The building still contains about 135 idiots and insane, but only some four or five hospital patients. We transferred to the homeopathic the entire building, including the charge of the insane and idiots.

Q.—Do you know of any protest or objection being made by the Managers of the Homeopathic Hospital against the retention there of the force of employes which you had prior to their taking charge? A.—No, Sir; I never heard of any protest.

Q.—Is there a steam-engine in the building? A.—Well, we call it an engine; there is a boiler and steam-works for heating and drying; everything is done by steam there, and there is an engineer in charge who is paid $800 a year; he has one paid assistant.

Q.—Have they any other help? A.—They have a clerk in the office, but he is a small-salaried man, and a night watchman.

Q.—About what number of poor do you have on Blackwell's Island? A.—At present I should think there are about 5,400 or 5,500—it may run close to 6,000; this includes paupers, prisoners, lunatics, patients, and incurables.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

Q.—Do you know of any proposition having been made to employ the prisoners and paupers in contract work? A.—That subject has been discussed before the board, but nothing was done in regard to it.

Q.—What contract offers have been made to the board? A.—I have never heard of any contract offer being made.

Q.—Do the Commissioners consider they have the power to make contracts of that sort for prison and pauper labor? A.—We think the statute forbids it.

Q.—What are the views of the Commissioners outside of the existence or conditions of the statute? A.—Our idea is to keep every man under the department at work; with this idea, in the past six months we have kept them at work improving the island, and keep all the able men at work; since we came into control we have erected a large workshop, 100 feet long and three stories high; that is we are at work on it now, and have one story completed; that has all been done by prison labor, even to the quarrying of the stone on the island; then we keep from seventy-five to eighty-five men at work in the shoe shop, and hope soon to supply the entire department with shoes for the males, made by our own people; last year the shoes were bought; we have also made six acres of new ground, and built a great many yards of sea-wall, and made many improvements in the roads of the island.

Q.—How long would it take to finish the work you contemplate? A.—With our present force it would take about fifteen years; we do a good deal of farming also, and raise many vegetables, which are used on the island; the cost of doing the same amount of work annually that we do would be some hundreds of thousands of dollars; the new ground we have made this year is filled with refuse, ashes, and so forth, obtained from the Police Board; they sent us excellent filling from the Street-cleaning Department; the Dock Department built for us three small piers on the north end of the island, and we turned out about three hundred prisoners daily and did the filling in; in some places we filled to a depth of eighteen feet; we unloaded the stuff ourselves from the scows when the Police Board sent it to us; the sea wall is completed all around the island now, excepting the putting on of a little of the top stone to finish off with.

Q.—How is the condition of the other islands? A.—Ward's Island has about 3,000 feet of sea wall finished, and there are about 2,000 or 3,000 cart loads of earth to be filled in. We keep about seventy-five Penitentiary men at work there. The workshop on Blackwell's Island has not cost the City anything, except for timber, cement, and lime. We shall finish the structure inside of a cost to the City of $4,000, and it will be worth $25,000; it would have cost the City that amount to build it. We have the mechanical skill among the prisoners to do all such work as quarrying, rough-dressing of stone, mason work, &c., and to build the sea wall. At least fifteen acres have been added to the area of the island, altogether, by the sea-wall. The stone for the sea-wall and workshops is all quarried on the island and is of good quality.

Q.—How long has the whole island sea-wall been in course of construction? A.—Ever since the island was purchased, which is about thirty years.

CENSUS OF THE ISLANDS.

At this point a clerk from the department produced some papers, from which Commissioner Brennan read, showing the following to be the census of the island at this time: Charity Hospital, 951 inmates; Penitentiary, 925 prisoners; Alms-house, 1,163 inmates; Hospital for Incurables, 109 patients; Work-house, 1,041 inmates; Female Lunatic Asylum, (Blackwell's Island,) 1,341 inmates; in the City prisons, 533 prisoners; in Bellevue Hospital, 574 patients; the Insoriate Asylum (and Homeopathic Hospital,) 319, including lunatics, inebriates, and soldiers; in the New-York City Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, 674 inmates; in the Randall's Island Nursery, 669; in Randall's Island Hospital, 464; and in the Randall's Island Infants' Hospital, 536; besides these, there were now 235 pupils in the Industrial School at Hart's Island; the board has sent 300 men from the Work-house to Hart's Island for the coming Winter, and they are at work building sea-wall there; to show you, gentlemen, however, the disposition of most of those men, I took 160 of them yesterday who looked able to work and told them they could either go up there to work or go to the street; all but three took the street again, being disinclined to work; I suppose they wanted higher wages. [Laughter.]

Q.—This shows a total of 10,027 persons in your charge? A.—Yes, Sir; but before the Winter is over, in the hospitals, the work-house, and the male and female alms-houses, the numbers will be between 13,000 and 14,000.

Q.—What proportion of that 14,000 will be able to work? A.—About one-third. I should say that in addition to this work-house statement we have at least 600 work-house people transferred to the various institutions to do the washing, scrubbing, and cleaning.

Q.—What is the force employed in the Park Reception Hospital? A.—Twelve persons, among them being a supervising physician, two assistant surgeons, one ambulance surgeon, one ambulance driver, and some attendants.

Q.—What are the monthly pay-rolls of that hospital? A.—About $500 a month.

Q.—What is the force at the Homœpathic Hospital? A.—Fourteen persons for September. There are only eleven at the Park Hospital this month, the engineer having been discharged. I don't think the pay-roll of that hospital is very large for the necessities and emergencies that may arise down town. The surgeons are busy all day, and relieve Bellevue Hospital of a great deal of work.

Q.—Has there been any effort made to do away with this force of employes? A.—No; Mr. Bailey offered a resolution to vacate the building yesterday, but action was laid over until something further could be learned as to the prospects of getting the Beekman street house.

Q.—What does the monthly pay-roll of the Homeopathic Hospital amount to? A.—About $500; two of the physicians in the hospital are married men, and in addition to their salaries they receive residences free and servan s taken from among the inmates of the work-house; Drs. Talcott and Kitchen are the only two who at present actually draw their board from us.

Q.—How is it with the Warden's employes? A.—They support themselves, except that the very low-salaried ones—nurses and attendants—who get only $10 to $25 a month, draw their rations also.

HOW SUPPLIES ARE FURNISHED.

Q.—What is the manner of furnishing supplies to the department? A.—We have a supply clerk, and whenever we need articles they are purchased under a resolution of the board and after advertisement for bids; the awards are made to the lowest bidder.

Q.—You have not made any arrangements for your coal for the Winter? A.—No; but we intend to do that; we have bought 10,000 tons so far this year; the charter does not allow us to take advantage of the market when coal is the cheapest, or we might be able to save on these contracts; we are not allowed to purchase anything one year for the other, so as to encroach on the next year's appropriation; I think coal can be purchased cheapest in June, July, and August.

Q.—What is the range of difference in price? A.—I think about fifty to seventy-five cents per ton. We use about 16,000 tons a year for the institutions alone, and in addition we distribute about three thousand tons to the out-door poor—say 20,000 tons in all. Another way in which we are crippled is by the contract conditions. Say we want 500 barrels of potatoes; that is a small order, and the best houses won't go to the trouble of giving bonds and going before a Justice of the Supreme Court to justify the sureties for so small a contract. The consequence is we cannot always deal with the best houses. I think we could do better if the law permitted us to accept these bonds without putting the bidders to so much trouble.

In reply to further questions, Commissioner Brennan said he first discovered the case of cruel treatment by the two keepers, Cowenhoven and Lynch, and at once investigated it with Commissioner Bailey. One of the Commissioners at least visits the island every day except Sunday. For the present year the department appropriation was $1,180,000. The estimates for the next year were about $1,409,000. The average per capita cost per day of maintaining prisoners in the Penitentiary is about thirty-eight cents, and in the Lunatic Asylum and the Alms-house about thirty cents, under the new dietary and new contract system.

TESTIMONY OF WARDEN FOX.

John M. Fox, Warden of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, was next examined. He testified that he was appointed in January last; there were fifty-two keepers of the island—day and night keepers; they were divided into three classes; there were eight coxswains who do duty in the guard-boats around the island; ten or twelve guards who are on watch at night, and about thirty or thirty-two day guards and keepers; there were three male night keepers and two female night keepers; the male keepers have full charge of the prison after 7 o'clock at night; they have the keys of the outside doors, of the cells, and of the safe; one-half of the day keepers are required to remain in the prison over night, to be called in case of necessity; none of these reside on the island; sometimes one keeper is in charge of fifteen or twenty men; sometimes 100 men are in charge of three or four keepers, where they are all working together outside; there were about seventy-five tailors and shoemakers in one room, and these were under the charge of two keepers; they averaged about one keeper to twenty-five prisoners; the prisoners worked from 7 in the morning until 5:30 in the evening; there had been nine escapes, all told, since last January; four from a boat that was bringing them from work at Randall's Island, and five from the Island; the average number of prisoners on the Island was about nine hundred.

Q.—What is the manner of guarding the prisoners at night? A.—We count all the prisoners every night, and see that they are all in the cells and locked up; then the night keepers come on duty, and remain till morning; if any disturbance should occur I am called by a telegraph alarm connected with my house, which is a short distance only from the prison; I generally go through the prison myself at 10 o'clock at night; then we have what we call "hall men," whose duty it is to see that the keepers are at their posts and to watch the corridors.

Q.—Have you any means of knowing whether the night keepers remain on duty through the night? What is there to prevent them from running away? A.—Nothing; they can run away if they desire to. There is no guard outside; I have asked the board for one or two men to be placed on the outside as guards, and it is very necessary that it should be done; we have a steamer in attendance on the island, but steam is not kept up at night; I have a row-boat and keep a coxswain at my house until, say, 10 o'clock every night; when I applied to the board for these extra outside guards, they applied, I think, to the Police Board; the Commissioners themselves think it is necessary to have these extra guards.

NEEDED REFORMS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Q.—What are the reasons why they are necessary? A.—One of the reasons is that thieves come to the island at night in boats and steal our tools from the sheds, steal ropes and such things; they break into the workshops and steal the tools.

Q.—What are the names of the three night keepers? A.—Martin Bergen, Charles Robb, and John Foy; they are on duty from 7 at night till 5 in the morning; then the hallkeepers take charge with the other keepers.

Q.—What are the salaries of the Commissioners? A.—I believe it is $5,000 a year each.

Q.—And what is your salary? A.—I am almost ashamed to say; it is $1,650. Guards get $730 a year, keepers $900, and coxswains $600.

Q.—How many can you entertain in your establishment? A.—About 1,100; but that would be very full, and would necessitate doubling up the cots. I have had 1,096 at one time. We have got more women in the prison now than I have ever known before—158 in all. They are kept at work making clothes for the inmates of all the institutions. The average term of imprisonment is six months, and we are building shops in which we intend to put all the long-term men to work, such as blacksmiths, tin-workers, shoe-makers, and so on. Every prisoner who is able to work is put to do something every day.

Q.—What would you suggest to make the system or discipline more perfect? A.—I should want to make the keepers force larger and more efficient, and I should want to establish two or three more guard-boats; also this night guard; we shall also require more room for prisoners, but this labor of building could be done by prisoners; it is my opinion that before many years it will be impossible to keep prisoners on that island unless there is a high wall built all around it; there are so many opportunities of escape through outside assistance; boats come up there from the City every day, signaling to prisoners and watching chances to help them off; besides this, the accumulation of lager-beer and pleasure gardens, and the sound and sight of music and dancing on the New-York shore has a tendency to make the prisoners very discontented; our guard-boats carry three men; two prisoners to row the boat, and the coxswain, who sits in the stern and is armed with a carbine and a revolver.

This concluded the day's session, and the committee adjourned until this morning.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE—PROSPECTS OF THE ROAD.

Pursuant to a call issued by the committee appointed at a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, held at the office of the company, No. 23 Fifth avenue, on June 30 last, for the purpose of perfecting and carrying out a plan of reorganizing the railroad company, previously agreed upon, a very large meeting of the stockholders was held at the same place yesterday afternoon for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to purchase the road, and to elect a Board of Directors. Mr. Joseph Dilworth, of Pittsburg, Penn., was elected Chairman, and David Small, of York, Penn., Secretary.

Mr. George Stark, Vice Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, read their report, which was accepted and ordered to be entered on the journals of the company. The report states that the mortgage was foreclosed on April 16, last, in the United States Circuit Court, and a Receiver appointed; and, in conformity to subsequent decrees of the court, all the property of the company, except the patented and certified lands, with all its rights, liberties, and franchises, including the franchise to be a corporation, was put up at public auction on Aug. 12, last, and purchased by them for $100,000; that on Aug. 25 the sale was confirmed by the court; that the preparation of the deeds and the papers incident thereto had been prepared with great care, under the advice of counsel, and just completed; that they had this day come into full possession of the property so purchased, and proposed to place it immediately under the control and management of the Directors about to be elected. The patented and certified lands of the company remaining unsold amount to about 600,000 acres, all in Minnesota and Dakota, the sale of which awaits the order of the court. The decree for their sale provides for the payment of five per cent. of the purchase money in cash, and that the balance may be paid in first mortgage bonds of the company. For the purpose of securing to the bondholders in general the full benefit of the entire property of the company, under the foreclosure, the committee has caused the surrendered bonds to remain in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, subject to the control of the committee, for such future use as the interest of the bondholders may demand. In compliance with the call issued on the 12th of August last, bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for exchange into preferred stock, and for otherwise carrying out the objects of the plan of reorganization, amounting to this date to about twenty million dollars. Large additions are daily being made and the committee expect that nearly all will eventually come in. The report says, in conclusion: "You have now 350 miles of road in paying operation, substantially free from debt, and an unincumbered title to nearly 10,000,000 acres of land. With this immense extent of unincumbered property as a basis for future operations, and the $5,000 and odd acres to be added for every mile of new road to be built, there ought to be little doubt of your ability to secure means for the early resumption of work in the extension and completion of the road."

A communication from Mr. G. W. Case, the Receiver of the road, was then read, in which he reported that everything had been prosperous under his management, that the expenses had all been paid out of the proceeds of the business transacted, and that he turned the concern over to the new directors, about to be elected, in as good condition as it was when he took charge of it, with a balance of $17,000 cash on hand.

Mr. Stark then presented a set of by-laws, also drawn up by the Purchasing Committee, which, after discussion, was approved by the meeting.

Notice was given by Coudert & Brothers, of this City, that Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court of Hartford, Conn, on petition of F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, had issued an order to show cause why the proceedings should not be set aside, and that the order would be heard on Saturday next at Hartford. Mr. Brewster claims to own $20,000 of the bonds of the company, and objects to the proposed plan of reorganization.

Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg, Penn.; James D. Williams, of Connecticut, and Joseph D. Potts, of Philadelphia, were appointed tellers, and an election for a Board of Directors had, when the following gentlemen were elected without opposition:

Edwin M. Lewis, Philadelphia; Johnston Livingston, New-York; J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburg; John N. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; George Stark, Boston; John M. Dennison, Baltimore; George W. Case, Pittsburg; C. B. Wright, Philadelphia; Joseph Dilworth, Pittsburg; B. F. Cheney, Boston; Charlemagne Tower, Philadelphia; Frederick Billings, Vermont; J. Fraley Smith, Philadelphia.

It was estimated that about $15,000,000 of the $20,000,000 mentioned in the report was represented at the meeting. The Board of Directors will meet today at the office of the company for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BODY YESTERDAY — THE ALBANY ENDOWMENT FUND.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York was convened yesterday at St. John's Church. Owing to the fact that the convention met merely for organization, the attendance was rather limited, but to-day it is expected that the different parishes will be represented in full force. Morning service commenced a little after 10 o'clock, and was participated in by Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rev. Dr. Draper, Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, Rev. Dr. H. Weston, Dr. Eaton, Dr. Ergenbrodt, Dr. Shackelford, Rev. W. H. Cooke, Rev. William Wilson, and Rev. Dr. S. H. Sinnott. The lessons of the day were read by Drs. Osgood and Eaton, and the ante-communion by Bishop Potter. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Rylance, the subject being the "Mission of the Church." Communion service followed, and a recess was then taken.

On reassembling for business Bishop Potter called the convention to order, and introduced Lord Houghton, of England, who was assigned a seat on the platform. The roll was called, and it was found that seventy-nine parishes were represented.

Rev. William E. Ergenbrodt was elected Secretary at the suggestion of the Chair, and in accordance with the canons he appointed as his assistant Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D. Edward F. De Lancey was elected Treasurer.

The following standing committees, appointed by the Right Reverend the President, were then announced:

ON THE INCORPORATION AND ADMISSION OF CHURCHES.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., and Gen. John A. Dix.

ON THE DIOCESAN FUND.

Rev. John N. Gallcher, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Francis Pott, Esq., Charles Tracy, Esq., and the Treasurer.

ON THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Frederick S. Winston, Esq., and Robert H. Ludlow, Esq.

ON THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. James Mulchahey, D. D., Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D., John Buckley, Esq., Cambridge Livingston, Esq., and Anthony B. McDonald, Esq.

ON CANONS.

Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. Christopher B. Wyatt, D. D., Hon. Hamilton Fish, and Irving Faris, Esq.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

For the Standing Committee—For the clerical votes, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., and Mr. Cornelius Dubois. For the lay votes, Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, D. D., and J. Pierrepont Morgan, Esq.

For the Missionary Committee—For the clerical votes, Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D., and Mr. W. H. C. Bartlett. For the lay votes, Rev. Horace B. Hitchings, and Mr. Charles Short.

On behalf of the Committee on the Incorporation and Admission of Churches the Secretary read a report to the effect that during the last year but one application was made for admission to the Church in this diocese. This application came from the Society of the Holy Trinity in the Highlands, Ulster County, which was a society incorporated under the act of April 13, 1854, enabling the establishment of free religious societies. The certificate of incorporation was defective because it failed to declare upon its face that the society incorporated was a Protestant Episcopal Church, and would continue in communion with it. The application, on motion, was referred back to the church for the correction of the defects.

A communication from the Diocese of Albany in reference to the promise made on the part of this diocese to raise a fund for the former was referred to a special committee.

The Secretary informed the meeting that a report lay upon the table on what was known as the Albany Endowment Fund. Two years ago, by order of the convention, the Secretary informed the Treasurer of the Albany Diocese that a certain sum of money was on deposit here to their credit and that it would be paid on demand. An answer was made to the communication, but in one of the journals of the diocese he saw they were unwilling to receive it. He moved that the same matter be referred to a special committee, which was adopted.

On the motion of Judge Emott, the meeting was adjourned to this morning.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

SECOND DAY OF THE FIRST FALL MEETING—TWO UNIMPORTANT CONTESTS.

Only a few hundred spectators were present yesterday to witness the second day's sport of the Fall meeting at Fleetwood Park. Two trotting events took place, neither of which was exciting. Of the twelve entries for the first race eight put in an appearance. In the betting Dick Croker was made a strong favorite against the field, fully justifying the opinion of his backers by winning in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1875.—Second day of the first Fall meeting; trotting for a purse of $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:44; $325 to first, $100 to second, and $75 to third horse; mile heats, three in five, in harness. Closed with twelve entries.

J. Murphy's blk. g. Dick Croker	1	1	1
R. Dempster's br. s. Rocky Hill	2	2	2
G. Sharpstein's b. g. Saul	3	3	5
H. McGuigan's ch. m. Cora	8	4	3
L. S. Sammis' b. g. Plumber Boy	5	6	4
Peter Manee's s. g. Red Cloud	6	5	6
Ben Mace's ch. g. Little Dan	4	8	dr.
J. Dougrey's s. g. Thomas Davis	7	7	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	:39	1:17¼	1:38
Second heat	:40	1:18	1:38½
Third heat	:40	1:18½	2:40

The second race, for which there were four starters, was more interesting than the first, but not devoid of suspicious incidents. For this contest Little Dorrit was a strong favorite among the pool-buyers, but there were a few who looked on Lookout as the speediest of the two, and he was backed accordingly. Unfortunately, however, the bay was unable to keep his feet when going at his topmost speed, invariably losing half a dozen lengths or more by his breaks. There were those who suspected Whipple of pulling up his horse purposely, but a change of drivers, subsequently ordered by the judges, showed no improvement in Lookout's actions. Little Dorrit won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Trotting for a purse of $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $350 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse; mile heats, three in five, in harness. Closed with eight entries.

J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorrit	1	1	1
J. Murphy's g. g. Steve Maxwell	3	2	2
M. Whipple's ch. g. Lookout	2	3	3
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Jerico	4	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	:37	1:15	2:34
Second heat	:37½	1:13½	2:32½
Third heat	:38	1:14	2:35¼

There will be two contests to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock. On Friday afternoon the proprietors will give an extra purse as an inducement to bring out Alusic, Adelaide, and Joker. These three have each a record of better than 2:23.

MR. GEORGE L. FOX NOT ILL.

A morning paper gives currency to an unfounded report that Mr. G. L. Fox, the popular clown, has been stricken down by a stroke of paralysis. Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, managers of Booth's Theatre, to whom Mr. Fox is engaged to perform in a new pantomime during the holidays, state that they are in receipt of letters of very recent date from him, in which he makes reference to the excellence of his health. Beyond this, it is known that Mr. Fox performed before a great audience in the opera-house, Albany, on Tuesday evening, and is announced to appear on Friday evening in Springfield.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Among those who called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Judge Noah Davis, James Watson Webb, and Thurlow Weed.

Mr. James H. Lounsbery, President of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, and one of the oldest petroleum dealers in the business, died yesterday.

The regular course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was opened last night at the college. Prof. E. R. Peaslee delivered the introductory address.

George S. Ackerman, aged twelve years, of No. 490 West Thirty-third street, while playing with his father's revolver yesterday, accidentally shot himself in the head and died instantly.

The announcement made in an evening journal of Tuesday, that the Albany day boats had ceased running, is an error. The boats of this line are making their daily passages as usual.

Mr. Simeon J. Drake, while wrestling in a friendly manner with Mr. Sinzeheimer, a fellow broker, on the floor of the Stock Exchange, yesterday, threw his antagonist with such force as to break his wrist.

The resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to expend half a million of dollars on the work of laying new Croton mains, are to be called up for the tenth time before the Board of Aldermen to-day; but there is no prospect of their passage.

A rumor was current on the street yesterday that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had sold their Shanghai line, consisting of three steamers, for $700,000. Presidents Dillon says that the sale has not yeen been consummated, though negotiations are now pending.

Patrick McDermott, aged thirty, of No. 548 West Forty-first street, engineer of Dummy Engine No. 9 of the Hudson River Railroad, while removing a stone from the track at Christopher and West streets, last night, was run over by the engine and instantly killed.

Daniel W. McDermott and John Leopold recently obtained licenses as steam-boat runners from Marshal John Tyler Kelly, of the Mayor's office. The Marshal subsequently ascertained that they had served terms in the State Prison, and he revoked their licenses yesterday.

A grand mass-meeting of the colored Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward, to ratify the Saratoga ticket, will be held this evening at the Republican head-quarters, No. 205 Grand street. Addresses will be delivered by Major Willard Bullard, Hon. Jacob Patterson, Col. Duganne, and others.

The health officials have decided to extend the period of strict quarantine another week. Usually the embargo is removed on Oct. 1, but the recent outbreak of yellow fever has made extra precautions necessary. Of three patients taken from the Columbus, of the Havana Line, on her last trip, two have died.

The newly-organized Independent German Democratic Association held its second meeting last evening in the hall at No. 1,591 Second avenue, for the enrollment of new members and to perfect the organization, in order that they may be able to battle its antagonist, the Tammany Democracy of honesty and good government, Tammany Hall.

The Park Commissioners yesterday approved a plan for laying out new walks in Tompkins square, planting additional trees, and otherwise beautifying the parade ground. Authority was given for the erection of a boat-house on the large lake at Central Park. The Commissioners also ordered that the various lakes and ponds in the Park shall be cleaned during the coming Winter.

John Scannell, who shot and killed Thomas Donahue on the eve of election three years ago, has been twice tried for the crime, but on each occasion the jury disagreed. He has now been nearly three years in the Tombs. On Monday next his third trial will be commenced in the Court of Over and Terminer. William A. Beach and Peter Mitchell will appear for the defense, and District Attorney Phelps will personally conduct the prosecution.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Benedict will impanel a Grand Jury in the United States Court next week. There are twelve jail cases on the calendar.

Controller Powell yesterday certificates amounting to $300,000 at the following rates: $100,000, one year, at 109; $100,000, two years, at 103, and $100,000 three years, 104.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Pratt heard argument on a petition of the Insurers' Protective Society for a writ of mandamus compelling Secretary of State Willers to give them a certificate of incorporation. The court reserved its decision.

John R. Glover, a lumber merchant doing business on Union street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining $3,000 worth of lumber from Ross & Carson, lumber dealers, of Albany, by false pretenses. Glover obtained the lumber two weeks ago, and failing to pay for it at the time agreed upon was arrested. He was taken to Albany by Officer Freeman, of that city.

LONG ISLAND.

A large number of persons visited the Fair Grounds of the Queens County Agricultural Society, at Mineola, yesterday. The award of premiums has been made in every department excepting for horses, the final exhibitions of which will not be concluded until 3:30 this afternoon. The fair will be closed to-day.

STATEN ISLAND.

At a pigeon match for $250 a side, which took place at Sea View Race Course, Staten Island, yesterday, Mr. J. Metcalf, of New-Jersey, killed 20 out of 25 birds, beating Mr. J. P. Robertson, of Brooklyn, who killed 16 out of the same number.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Scanlon, aged three years, fell into a cistern in the rear of his parents' residence on Germania avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday night and was drowned.

Mrs. Elizabeth Winters, aged ninety-six, accidentally fell at her residence in Newark and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal on account of her advanced age.

The body of a colored man was found floating in the water yesterday at Bergen Point. He is supposed to be one of the two men who were thrown from an oyster boat which came into collision with a tug-boat off Shooter's Island about ten days ago.

A single-scull race of five miles between Richard Manning, of this City, and James P. McEvoy, of New-Jersey, for $250 a side, took place at Hoboken, on the Hudson yesterday. Near the end of the race McEvoy ran into Manning, upsetting his boat. The former then finished in 41m. 36½s., and Manning claiming a foul, the Referee declared him the winner.

A woman named Kane, giving her residence as No. 10 Centre street, Newark, was struck by a train on the Bloomfield Branch of the Morris and Essex Railroad yesterday afternoon, at Watsessing Bridge. Her injuries were of a severe character, and she was placed on the train and taken to the Newark depot and thence to St. Michael's Hospital.

The investigation of the charges against the Board of Education of Jersey City preferred by Director Hollins was resumed last night in the presence of the committee of the board and the prominent citizens who received and accepted an invitation to assist the committee in their work. Director Hollins was placed upon the stand, and his examination was resumed by Director Sanborn of the committee.

While Patrick Fitzpatrick, a gardener on the estate of Peter Bentley, on Jersey City Heights, was felling a tree on Tuesday afternoon, his son, aged six years, stood near watching him. When the tree fell it struck the boy on the head and fractured his skull. The physician in attendance is of the opinion that the wound will prove fatal. The funeral of Mr. Bentley was starting from the house just about the time the accident occurred.

The canvassers appointed to count the vote on the Constitutional Amendments have completed their labors and announced the result. The total vote cast was 96,715, and all the amendments were adopted by an average majority of 41,680 14-100. The highest majority was 45,326, for amendment No. 15, which empowers the Governor to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill without nullifying the others. The lowest majority was 6,734, for No. 12, which repeals the "Five County act," exempting mortgages from taxation.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the entire Police force of Weehawken, consisting of Z. C. Pierce, Felix Quinn, Nathaniel Lundy, and John Murray, on a charge of cruelty to animals, preferred against them by Dr. Newell, Vice President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The complainant charges that these officers have been in the habit of exercising unnecessary cruelty in the destruction of dogs during the past Summer. The accused, when arrested, will be required to give bail to answer.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

The following are the American and British elevens who were finally selected yesterday to play in the International Cricket match on Saturday, at Hoboken. The American eleven are Satterthwait, Scutter, Cashman, and Stevens, of the St. George's Cricket Club; Daw, Moore, Davis, and Robinson, of the Staten Island Club; Jenkins, of the Manhattan; Sprague, of the Prospect Park, and Hosford, of the Manhattan Club.

The British players are Moore, Bance, Sleigh, Jones, and Gubbes, of the St. George's, and Marsh, Brewster, Luaks, Donald, and Phillips, of the Staten Island Cricket Club. The game will be played on the St. George's grounds, and promises to be an interesting one.

AN IMPORTANT TRADE DECISION.

OPINION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE—IRREGULAR INSPECTORS RECOGNIZED.

The Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange have just rendered a decision which has caused more than usual excitement among provision men. Armour, Plankinton & Co. purchased in the ordinary way 500 barrels of mess pork of Gould H. Thorp "for cash" at $20 85 per barrel, and in accordance with the usual custom paid for them on the same day on tender of two "warehouse receipts" for 250 barrels each. The pork was all of the standard brand of "Richards & Co.," and was stored in the yard of Amelung & Co., regular inspectors. So far the transaction had been entirely in accordance with the usages and customs of the trade. The State law requires that barrels of mess pork shall be packed to the weight of 200 pounds. Subsequent to the purchase, in order, as they say, to more fully satisfy themselves in regard to the pork, Armour, Plankinton & Co. instructed Mr. Goulard, an inspector, of the firm of Goulard, Rousse & Bostwick, to make a special inspection. He examined sixteen barrels, and reported that he found each barrel 10 3-16 pounds short in weight; that the contents of five barrels were rusty, and that others contained "soft" and "boar" pieces. Armour, Plankinton & Co. demanded that Thorp should take the pork back, and the demand being refused, appealed to the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange. They claimed that there was not a just or legal delivery, inasmuch as, in addition to the unreasonable short weight, aggregating twenty-five barrels of pork out of the 500, the inspector's certificate showed that five-sixteenths of the pork, equal to 150 barrels, was rusty and unmerchantable, and that portions of other barrels were out of condition. They asked that Mr. Thorp should be compelled to substitute good pork to the amount of the deficiency. The committee said that they had no authority to render and enforce a verdict of that kind, and Mr. George H. Webster, who represented Armour, Plankinton & Co., amended his demand as follows:

25 barrels, short weight, at $20 85	$512 25
150 barrels, rusty, at $2 per barrel off	312 00
Total	$8.4 25

Mr. J. L. Brewster, the representative of Mr. Thorp, put in a defense that a proper delivery had been made according to the custom of the trade, and consequently nothing was due. He contended that the pork had been properly packed at 200 pounds per barrel; that it was of a standard brand; that when brought from the West it had been placed in the yard of a recognized inspector, and that that gentleman's certificate of its condition was the only one that was valid. There are, he said, but five inspecting firms of mess pork recognized by the Exchange—Ward's, Matthews', Sinclair's, Ameluog's, and Parker's—and any member could refuse to take an order for pork stored in Goulard's yard, Goulard not being a recognized inspector, and the Exchange would be compelled to support such a refusal. The form of contract, he claimed, requires that the certificate shall be given by a recognized inspector. He also made the point that pork weighs differently in different seasons; that in May, June, July, and August, for instance, it weighs less than in November and December; and that there could be no doubt that in January last the pork in dispute was of full weight.

Mr. Webster called Mr. Goulard to the stand. Mr. Brewster objected to him on the ground that, not being a regular inspector, his opinion was of no value. When asked by the committee to furnish his authority for this assertion, he replied that he could not, adding that trade was in such a disturbed condition that it would be hard to find authority for anything. The committee admitted Mr. Goulard's testimony. He swore that he selected the sixteen barrels promiscuously. He came across some dry barrels which he put aside. The first barrel examined weighed only 186 pounds, and he called Mr. Amelung's attention to it. That gentleman said he did not wish to see it. He corroborated Messrs. Armour, Plankinton & Co., and said that he had been an inspector since 1869 or 1870, and, though not inspecting mess pork more than four or five times a year, considered himself thoroughly competent in that branch of the business. Mr. Amelung testified that he inspected the pork in dispute last April, and that it then weighed 200 pounds to the barrel. Recently, at the request of Mr. Thorp, he reinspected twenty-two barrels, which averaged only eight and a half pounds short (the usual average.) It was in good condition, and neither rusty nor sour. He did not consider the brand a regular inspector, and would not be willing to accept his decision on the subject of mess pork. A great many other witnesses were examined, who gave testimony that pork varies greatly in weight according to the seasons. Sometimes barrels had been found to weigh but 181 pounds in the Summer. It was customary to accept such, and Gaboudy's order before bought of putting in a claim for short weight. Many said that while they considered Mr. Goulard a very accurate and critical inspector of cut-meats, he was not an authority on mess pork.

The committee gave as their opinion that the sale having been made in accordance with the form of contract submitted, the seller was obliged to deliver 500 barrels of mess pork, in general good order, of customary weight, and merchantable quality, and the buyer being compelled to pay for the same on the delivery of the warehouse receipt, before examination; the seller was held as guarantor of weight, quality, and order until the buyer had an opport